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KARPOV SAYS GENEVA TALKS SUCCESS DEPENDS ON U.S.

LD301834 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 30 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; interview with Viktor Karpov, Soviet representative at the Geneva talks, by correspondent G. Vedenyapin]

[Text] The scheduled round of Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons opened in Geneva today.

[Vedenyapin] The peoples are expecting concrete results from the Soviet-U.S. dialogue which would ultimately lead to the total elimination of nuclear weapons. Meanwhile, Washington's so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, which, in fact, is the "star wars" program, only increases considerably the danger of a nuclear conflict and sharply reduces the chances of reaching agreement on questions of disarmament. Precisely for this reason the questions on the agenda of the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons must be examined and decided in organic interrelationship.

[Karpov] Prospects for the second round of the talks on nuclear and space weapons depend on whether the two sides will act in such a way as to ensure that the accord between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz reached on 8 January this year on the subject and aims of the talks is embodied in a concrete agreement. The interests of preventing the arms race in space and stopping it on earth require a resolute reexamination of the U.S. position and its move to the side of a constructive and businesslike approach. The success of the talks now depends on this.

Bogachev Commentary

LD302143 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 30 May 85

["Common Sense Must Take the Upper Hand" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The second round of Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space armaments started today in Geneva under conditions of the enhanced level of nuclear confrontation in Europe as compared with January this year when the USSR and the USA adopted the joint statement on the subject and objectives of these negotiations. The responsibility for such a change in the situation wholly and entirely rests with the United States which so far has refused to seriously quest for mutually acceptable decisions on the problem of nuclear armaments in Europe on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides.

What is the main difference in the approaches of the USSR and the USA to the solution of that important problem of European security?

The Soviet Union's principled stand is that the process of reducing the level of military confrontation in Europe should begin with halting the nuclear arms race on the continent, with freezing nuclear armaments, so as to get down to their reduction without delay. The American side puts forward the absurd thesis that the only reliable way to reduction of armaments allegedly lies through their intensive buildup by the United States.

To make a good beginning, with a view to creating favourable conditions for reducing the level of confrontation through negotiations, the Soviet Union has unilaterally terminated till November the deployment of its medium-range systems in Europe.

The United States has refused to follow the Soviet Union's example and responded to that gesture of goodwill on the part of the USSR with the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Belgium.

The Soviet Union expressed readiness to have in the European zone as many medium-range missiles and warheads on them as France and Britain now have, and not more by a single missile. The USSR is ready to liquidate its missiles to be reduced, without transferring them to the east. The Soviet side proposed to set the lowest of all possible levels -- zero -- in medium-range missiles in the balance between the USSR and the USA in Europe. That would signify the elimination of confrontation between the USSR and USA in medium-range missiles in Europe and reduction in the level of missile confrontation between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty countries in the continent.

The American side at the Geneva negotiations continued insisting on its odious pseudo-zero option aimed at the USSR's unilateral disarmament in the face of nuclear threats to its security from the west and the east. Washington also proposes the hackneyed "interim proposal" which does not take into account in the European balance more than 500 nuclear warheads on medium-range missiles of Britain and France and which does not lay restrictions on U.S. carrier-based aviation and without any ground takes into account Soviet medium-range missiles in the Asian part of the USSR. Apart from other things, the American "interim proposal," which envisages the deployment of "Pershing" and cruise missiles in immediate proximity to socialist countries, has the aim to ensure U.S. unilateral advantages over the Soviet Union in the time of flight of ground-based medium-range missiles to the territory of the other side.

If an agreement on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe is reached and comes into force, the USSR is ready to terminate the deployment of SS-20 missiles in the country's eastern areas, provided there are no substantial changes in the strategic situation in the Asian region. On the other hand, Washington openly speaks of its plans of intensive deployment of cruise missiles aboard U.S. ships and on the territory of its allies in the Far East.

The greatest desire of the Soviet Union is to see the European Continent fully delivered from nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. The USSR has long been ready to conclude the relevent agreement. But the NATO countries prefer to pretend that they do not hear the Soviet proposal, or elaborate absurd theories on a "beneficial" role of nuclear weapons and the "humane" function of the concept of the first nuclear strike on the continent.

The second round of Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space armaments, that began on May 30, opens up new possibilities for the quest for mutually acceptable decisions, including decisions on nuclear systems in Europe. Success in Geneva requires mutual good political will to come to agreement, and strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security. Common sense, political realism and the sense of responsibility for the future of mankind must take the upper hand.

Mnatsakanov Commentary

LD301920 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 30 May 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] The second round of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons began today in Geneva. A plenary session of the delegations took place. The USSR delegation is headed by Karpov, and the U.S. delegation is headed by Kampelman.

Of course, no one can remain indifferent to the course and possible outcome of these talks, because an issue is being discussed there on whose solution the main question of modern times depends: Will the arms race finally be halted, or will it, on the contrary, be stepped up? Will the sky above us remain pure and peaceful, or will a new lethal threat hang over mankind, this time from the heights of space? What did the first round of the Geneva talks show us? A principled and detailed reply to this question was given in an article published on 27 May in PRAVDA. This article drew the attention of the whole world press. In expounding it, many foreign papers stressed that the USSR, on whose initiative the Geneva talks were begun, is doing and has done everything within its power to stop the dangerous slide towards nuclear war. In its contacts with its allies, the Soviet Union has submitted specific, constructive compromise proposals on all aspects of the Geneva talks. Their adoption would be a serious contribution to the improvement of the international situation.

In this connection I should like to stress, in particular, the following: Contrary to the assertions of American propaganda, the Soviet Union has not conducted, and is not conducting any research or experimental and design work in space that would not fall within the framework of the treaty of antimissile defense. It is not building space strike weapons. The unilateral moratorium which was announced by our country almost 2 years ago on being the first to launch antisatellite weapons into space remains in effect. The Soviet Union has also unilaterally halted the deployment of its medium-range missiles and the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe. The Soviet proposal on establishing for the whole period of the Geneva talks a moratorium on space strike weapons and on strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons is well known. All these proposals pursue one natural, simple, and singularly sensible goal: to stop, initially just to stop, the arms race, so that it would be possible to pass on to the next step, the reduction of armaments.

As for our partners in the Geneva talks, they are behaving as if these talks are not taking place at all. One of the most important accords between the United States and the USSR, as is known, is to prevent -- that is, not to permit, to nip in the bud -- the arms race in space. Crudely trampling upon this fundamental accord, the United States is working on building space strike weapons on an increasing scale and more and more openly. Hundreds of military-industrial firms and research institutes have been drawn into this cause, and not only American ones: The White House is literally twisting the arms of its NATO partners merely to lean them toward complicity in the Pentagon's star adventures. Weinberger, the Pentagon chief, and Abrahamson, the leader of the U.S. military space program, have been giving virtually the final notice in the European capitals to this end. U.S. Vice President Bush will travel to Western Europe in a few days with the same purpose. With a persistence which really merits a better application, Washington is attempting to alter in its own favor, by any means, the strategic balance between the USSR and the United States. However, the consequence of this would merely be the further expansion of the arms race in all directions.

In light of all this, some of our viewers are asking: Is it at all worthwhile holding the Geneva talks? Yes, comrades, it is worthwhile, for there is no sensible alternative to talks, and in particular to the Soviet-U.S. talks on the reduction of armaments. As Comrade Gorbachev has stated, despite the complex and tense situation in the world and the difficulties at the talks in Geneva, we maintain our sober optimism. Of course, our country will never allow anyone to attain military superiority over us, but the stepping up of armaments is not our way. We wish to hope that common sense, political realism, and a sense of responsibility for the peaceful future of peoples will finally win through.

U.S. SCIENTISTS URGE END TO SDI PROGRAM

LD301207 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] New York May 30 TASS -- The Union of Concerned Scientists -- a mass national organization which unites the most authoritative representatives of the U.S. scientific community -- has urged the U.S. public immediately to stop the realisation of the "star wars" programme which has been put forward by the Reagan administration.

The organisation's address published in THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper emphasises that the very existence of the "star wars" plans is conducive to an automatic escalation of the arms race and brings mankind still closer to a nuclear war. If the United States deploys arms in space, that would immediately result in the spread of the arms race to outer space, and in a boost in the race of not only defensive arms but of offensive nuclear ones as well.

The address says that the Union is calling on the Americans to join their voice to that of scientists, among whom there are 53 Nobel Prize winners and 700 members of the National Academy of Sciences of the USA. It is essential to stop the "star wars" programme and to adhere to the existing treaties which ban the deployment of weapons in space.

FRENCH NUCLEAR, MILITARY BUILDUP NOTED

OW301356 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0950 GMT 30 May 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] I will return to the Geneva talks. During the first round, the U.S. delegation not only did not display a readiness to seriously examine the Soviet proposals, but failed to take any constructive steps toward genuine disarmament.

The U.S. side again raised the question of the well-known zero option or that of the interim variant. It has often been said that this variant does not take into account aircraft on U.S. aircraft carriers, groundlessly includes in the calculation Soviet intermediate-range missiles in the eastern part of the country, and does not count the hundreds of warheads on British and French intermediate-range missiles. After all, British and French missile armaments continue to increase and improve.

The sixth French nuclear submarine "L'Inflexible" has just been commissioned. The ceremony was held with the personal participation of French President Francois Mitterrand. The submarine has 16 ballistic missiles on board and each one has 6 warheads; that is, the submarine has 96 warheads in all. This is a thousand times greater than the yield of the U.S. atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

These M-4 nuclear missiles will be deployed in the future on four out of five of the first French submarines. Understandably, this will lead to a substantial increase in nuclear warheads. Moreover, France is building a seventh submarine and plans to commission it at the beginning of the 1990's. This is one of the objectives of the country's 5-year military program. Its main stress is laid precisely on the modernization of nuclear forces. Ground-based missiles are being modernized and 46 Mirage-4 bombers have been equipped with nuclear weapons.

How many times has it been said that such nuclear armaments cannot be ignored and should be taken into account?

PRAVDA: NATO SESSIONS CONFIRM ANTITRUST COURSE

PM300907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 85 First Edition p 5

[Vladislav Drobkov "Commentator's Column": "Forcing on the Arms Race"]

[Text] Brussels -- The first stage of the spring "Atlantic marathon" has just ended at the NATO headquarters in Evere. Taking part were military ministers, chiefs of general staff, and other high-ranking leaders of the NATO states' political and military apparatus.

The task of those in session in Evere included preparing the second, political, stage of the "Atlantic marathon" scheduled to begin in Portugal in 2 weeks' time. Foreign ministers will take part in it and will have to outline the immediate prospects and avenues of NATO's activity. However, the bloc's strategists on this occasion did not limit themselves to the formal preparation of the foreign ministers' session. As the results of the Evere sessions attest, they drafted and approved a broad militarist program geared for many years into the future.

Having confirmed their intention to continue to deploy new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in Europe, the NATO strategists are now emphasizing the unprecedented buildup of nonnuclear types of weapons and combat equipment. It is clear from the Military Planning Committee's communique and the statements of NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington that this aggressive bloc is now turning to the practical implementation of the plan to prepare and wage a wide-scale, prolonged war using nonnuclear weapons, including chemical weapons.

Although the agenda of the Evere conferences did not formally include the problem of preparation for "star wars," considerable time and attention was paid here to its discussion. NATO's political and military leaders displayed their readiness to support U.S. demands for the participation of a number of other Western states in the implementation of Reagan's plan to militarize space.

The results of the first stage of the "Atlantic marathon" attest to NATO's intention, come what may, to continue the course toward building up militarist preparations. Under cover of the old bogey of the "Soviet threat," the bloc's ringleaders are planning and have already begun to implement a qualitatively new stage of the arms race, a race designed to prepare for Europe the role of a "theater of military operations" for playing out the senseless scenarios of both nuclear and conventional wars.

UN DISARMAMENT DELEGATES SET NEW AGENDA

LD302335 Moscow TASS in English 2305 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] New York May 31 TASS -- The international community more persistently demands that the threat of a nuclear catastrophe be eliminated and that a barrier be put to the unrestrained arms race. This is shown in the course of the session of the U.N. Disarmament Commission which is completing its work in New York. Delegates emphasise that the struggle for peace has become to mankind the matter of paramount importance now when U.S. imperialism openly tries to attain global military superiority and actually refuses to meet the peoples' demands of universal and complete termination of nuclear weapon tests, of freezing the arsenals of nuclear weapons and taking efficient steps to prevent the arms race in outer space, to prevent a nuclear war. This was noted by representatives of Argentina, Brazil, GDR, Uganda and other countries.

The delegates greeted the putting on the agenda of the session of new issues, such as curbing of the naval arms race, discussion of the U.N. role in the sphere of disarmament. They positively appraised the document "The Review and Assessment of Implementation of the Declaration on Proclamation of the 1980s as the Second Decade of Disarmament", which was worked out by the commission.

SYMPOSIUM ON DISARMAMENT MEETS IN MEXICO

LD301942 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Mexico May 30 TASS -- An interparliamentary symposium on disarmament in the sphere of conventional weapons is under way here. Representatives of over 60 countries exchange views on ways to achieve progress in limiting and reducing conventional weapons and evaluate the consequences of this process for universal peace and security, for the development of countries and peoples, for the consolidation of confidence between them.

Vladimir Mikulich, deputy president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and head of the Soviet delegation, said that the Soviet Union, which devoted priority attention to the termination of the nuclear arms race, believed at the same time that more resolute steps were needed in the sphere of the limitation of conventional armaments as well. The buildup of conventional armaments not only by big, but also by small countries leads to the destabilization of the situation both in separate regions and in the world in general and increases the danger of turning local conflict into a nuclear war.

The unrestricted buildup of conventional armaments cannot but affect negatively the efforts aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race, V. Mikulich said further. And on the contrary, progress in the reduction of the armed forces and conventional armaments would promote serious progress in the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons, the consolidation of universal peace and security.

Parliamentarians of the Soviet Union proceed from the fact that the process of the reduction of conventional armaments and the armed forces should become part and parcel of international negotiations and agreements. Proceeding from this principled stand, the USSR has repeatedly proposed to resolve this problem both on a global and regional basis. The USSR and other Warsaw Treaty member countries have come up with concrete proposals on questions connected with the reduction of the armed forces and conventional armaments on more than one occasion in the past several years. The USSR comes out for reaching agreement on the non-increase, starting from a specific date, of the armed forces and conventional armaments of countries as the first step to their subsequent reduction. We believe that this step would meet the interests of all the countries. It would ensure the preservation of the existing military-strategic balance in the world, V. Mikulich said.

Reports of participants in the symposium denounced the imperial policy of Washington which crippled disarmament prospects. The "star wars" plans hatched by the Reagan administration lead only to the aggravation of tension in the world and to the growth of distrust between nations, said Petr Vutov, head of the Bulgarian Parliamentary Group.

The head of the Danish delegation Robert Pederson demanded that Washington stop arms deliveries to counterrevolutionary gangs which sow death and destruction on Nicaraguan soil. He said that the imposing of the economic blockade of Nicaragua actually amounted to the declaration of war to the lawful government of that country.

PRAVDA: U.S. MUST CHOOSE ARMS RACE OR SECURITY

PM301527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 85 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev dispatch: "Time To Choose"]

[Text] Washington -- Not so long ago the inhabitants of many U.S. cities were able to follow on television over the course of several days an interesting pointed debate on questions of Soviet-U.S. relations and the limiting of the arms race. The international seminar at Emory University, Atlanta, which lasted almost a week, gathered together well-known politicians, diplomats, and specialists on military and strategic issues. Americans saw on their screens the country's former Presidents J. Carter and G. Ford, Secretaries of State H. Kissinger and C. Vance, Defense Secretaries J. Schlesinger and H. Brown, Presidential National Security Advisers M. Bundy and Z. Brzezinski, and also other well-known senators and congressmen.

The seminar was dominated by its participants' sense of dissatisfaction with the state of relations between the two great countries and concern over the intensified arms race. The so-called U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" and the plans for the militarization of space have alarmed them especially. Not only the Soviet but also many American participants in the debate, as well as representatives of other countries, voiced the opinion that Washington's "star wars" have become the chief obstacle in the way of reaching realistic decisions in Geneva and threaten to derail the whole process of limiting the arms race.

The Washington administration's emissaries -- K. Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and U.S. Navy Secretary J. Lehman -- came out openly in defense of the not so much fantastic as adventurist plans for the militarization of space. They declared, without beating about the bush, that, despite the Geneva talks, Washington will not retreat a single step from its dangerous plans and that the program for the creation of a space ABM system will continue to be fulfilled.

Questions of Soviet-U.S. relations, which are of profound concern to the American public, are the chief topic of the day not only at the international seminar in the Georgian state capital. They are raised at sessions of public organizations and in newspapers and are reflected in debates on Capitol Hill. The discussion of these issues has recently received a strong boost. The Soviet Union's new initiatives aimed at halting the deadly dangerous arms race and creating favorable conditions for reaching honest accords on ending it have become an important and constantly functioning factor exerting a real influence on U.S. public opinion.

There probably was not a single U.S. newspaper that is at all serious which did not inform its readers of the Soviet Union's decision to unilaterally cease deploying its medium-range missiles and to suspend the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe right through November of this year. For all its desire to belittle the significance of the Soviet Union's important constructive step and to explain it away with reference to some kind of "cunning tactical considerations," the American bourgeois press could not but acknowledge that that good-will gesture, as well as the USSR's proposal for both sides to introduce a moratorium on the creation of space weapons for the whole duration of the Geneva talks and for a freeze on strategic nuclear arsenals and also the new appeal to the United States and other nuclear powers to totally end nuclear tests and, as a first step in this direction, to declare a moratorium on them as of 6 August or even earlier, has had a significant impact on the American public and on political circles in West Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES drew attention to the Soviet side's desire to"give a real boost to Soviet-U.S. relations at a high political level."

It makes sense to recall today certain circumstances of the first official American reaction to the Soviet initiatives. While news agencies all over the world were carrying reports from Moscow of the Soviet Union's new peace-loving steps, U.S. President R. Reagan was relaxing on his ranch at Santa Barbara. Just a few hours after those reports reached American shores, White House press spokesman L. Speakes, who was with the President in California at the time, told journalists that the Soviet proposals "contain nothing new" and "are propaganda." Soon Reagan himself also spoke in the same vein. In an interview with a London TIMES correspondent he called the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe a "propaganda step" and added peevishly that its purpose is to "kindle and exploit disagreements in the West's ranks."

Sober-minded Americans could not fail to be alarmed by the haste with which the White House voiced its negative attitude to the important measures aimed at creating favorable conditions for the successful course of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva.

Evidently in an attempt to somehow soften the negative consequences of such an American "reply," THE WASHINGTON POST wrote that the administration "overdid its negative reaction to the Soviet step in the disarmament sphere because Reagan was unable to squeeze a concerted position out of his advisers." As a result, the newspaper admits, "U.S. policy appeared to everyone as negative in essence and immutable in form."

Mark Lindeman, spokesman for the Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy, believes that Washington's "no" to the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives manifests the essence of the present American Administration and its gamble on the "position of strength" policy and the arms race. "The chief obstacle to success in Geneva," he declared, "is Washington's desire to ahieve strategic superiority over the USSR. U.S. nuclear policy gambles on a first strike, and this demands nuclear superiority... Americans must realize that, in the final analysis, this policy is suicidal."

Sharp criticism was leveled at Washington's attempt to brush aside the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives on the part of H. Scoville, president of the Arms Control Association and former deputy director of the CIA for scientific problems. "We will never achieve anything," he said, "if, whenever the Soviet Union makes a proposal, we scornfully reject it within 6 hours."

Events of recent weeks have shown up particularly clearly the discrepancy between the U.S. Administration's words and deeds and between its "peacemaking" phraseology and its stubborn reluctance to achieve mutually acceptable accords on arms limitation on the basis of the principle of the sides' equality and identical security. What is happening in Washington these days convinces us that Reagan administration circles have not abandoned their hopes that, by strenuously building up arms, the United States will be able to secure a position of military-strategic superiority over the socialist countries and will be able to get closer to realizing its long-standing dream of world domination -- a dream which is slipping away all the time.

The military budget, which set a new record in U.S. history and is currently undergoing stage-by-stage approval in Congress, despite all the legislators' promises to "compress" it in the interests of reducing the catastrophic budget deficit, basically remains little affected by real cuts. Almost every day newspapers reproduce statements by Pentagon spokesmen about new "successes" in adapting scientific and technical achievements for the cause of people's mass annihilation. Here and there high-ranking administration spokesmen make statements to the effect that they do not consider themselves bound by existing arms limitation agreements which "do not suit" them.

Thus, Assistant U.S. Defense Secretary R. Perle recently made an appeal to "reject as useless to America" the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT II). Fortunately, far from everyone in the United States thinks this. America is not devoid of sensible people. Rejecting the calls of Perle and other Reagan administration figures who are undermining the SALT II Treaty, THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER writes editorially: "The SALT II treaty is far from ideal, but break the limitations prescribed by it, and the spiral of the arms race will spin still more tightly, fruitlessly devouring new billions of dollars and still further exacerbating the danger threatening mankind. Reject the SALT II treaty, and the U.S. allies in Europe and throughout the world will once again ask themselves: Which superpower, in fact, poses the greater danger?"

Life shows how widespread among Americans are sentiments in favor of peaceful accords with the Soviet Union and fears concerning the possible catastrophic consequences of Washington's bellicose policy of confrontation. At the same time, it shows how strong the positions of the military-industrial complex -- weapons manufacturers, Pentagonites, and the "hawk" politicians and anticommunist professors who side with them -- have become here in recent years and what a sinister influence they have on the political atmosphere in the American capital and also through-out the country.

THE NEW YORK TIMES recently published two interrelated articles. One of them reported that last year the incomes of the 10 largest aerospace companies increased by an average of 25 percent, while the profits of Lockheed increased by 42 percent, those of General Dynamics by 30 percent, and Northrop 29 percent. The other one stated that during the years of Reagan's presidency the 20 biggest Pentagon contractors have doubled their donations to the election funds of politicians prepared to serve the interests of the military-industrial complex. "Paying dividends," secretaries, senators, and congressmen -- the most reactionary of them -- do everything to ensure that, despite the disarmament talks, not one military program suffers. They show particular concern for the program to prepare for the large-scale militarization of space, which arouses great fears, doubts, and alarm in millions of Americans.

U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger appears again and again in the role of "star wars" superpropagandist. He does not disdain the most dishonest plovs, intimidating Americans with the "frightening possibility of the Soviets' deliberate, rapid, unilateral deployment of strategic defense." No, peaceful accords and arms reductions are not to the liking of those who are obsessed with impossible dreams of achieving military superiority over the socialist countries and subordinating the entire "rest" of the world to U.S. diktat.

However, thinking Americans understand that not even the most expert cowboy will be able to ride two horses at once for long, particularly two horses galloping in different directions. It is necessary to choose: either the path of the arms race and the growing threat of war, or the path of stronger world security and more lasting peace for all. The future development of Soviet-U.S. relations and development in the world as a whole are now being predetermined. The Soviet Union has made its choice. With its initiatives it has convincingly demonstrated its peace-loving intentions.

In the opinion of Senator G. Hart, who ran in the last presidential election, the moratorium announced by the Soviet Union on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe has faced the U.S. Administration "with a historic responsibility." "Instead of brushing Soviet initiatives aside," the senator declared, "the American President should propose in reply a whole series of mutual balanced moratoriums which could play the role of a catalyst of success in Geneva."

How the whole world would benefit, including Americans themselves, if the U.S. Administration heeded such sensible voices.

LATE REPORT: GRINEVSKIY SPEAKS AT CDE SESSION

LD311208 Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Stockholm May 31 TASS -- Speaking at the Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, Ambassador Oleg Grinevskiy, head of the Soviet delegation, called the attention of the delegates to the statement made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, at a luncheon in honor of Bettino Craxi, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Italy, to the effect that the Soviet Union stands for the early beginning of substantial talks at the Stockholm conference and for the formulation of relevant documents there. Oleg Grinevskiy quoted Mikhail Gorbachev's words that it was necessary to look more boldly for an accord incorporating major political measures and mutually acceptable and specific confidence-building measures in military matters.

The Stockholm conference, Oleg Grinevskiy went on to say, is among those international fora which are called upon to assist in breaking the vicious circle -- confrontation-arms race-confrontation. An important role in that matter could be played by a treaty on non-use of force, as proposed by socialist countries. Its signing would be an expression of concentrated will of European nations, the United States and Canada to adopt a course toward consolidating the mainstays of peaceful cooperation among our countries.

An important role in building up confidence and security in Europe, Oleg Grinevskiy said, could be played by the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for large-scale measures of detente in the military sphere -- limitation of the scale of military exercises, prior notification about major exercises of ground, naval and air forces, and for extending the existing practice of inviting observers. These proposals met with a positive response among many neutral and nonaligned counties.

It now depends upon the United States and its closest NATO allies whether the Stockholm conference will be able to get down to practical negotiations, the Soviet delegate emphasised.

LATE REPORT: STRATEGIC ARMS GROUP MEET 31 MAY

LD311218 Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Geneva May 31 TASS -- A meeting of the group on strategic arms was held here today at the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space arms.

SYCHEV DISCUSSES CEMA ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD301524 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1440 GMT 29 May 85

[From the "Leninist University of the Millions" program: Talk by CEMA Secretary General Professor Vyacheslav Vladimirovich Sychev entitled "The Development of Economic Cooperation Among the Countries of the Socialist Community"]

[Excerpt] Economic policy can be coordinated in various ways. One of these is holding consultations to decide on the main areas of cooperation in the sphere of economic and social development in the CEMA member-countries. Such consultations have already taken place within a number of CEMA bodies. The accords reached are taken into account during the coordination of national economic plans for the next 5-year plan by the CEMA member-countries. This coordination is now nearing completion. The countries are agreeing on economic cooperation during the next 5 years, specialization and coordinated production measures, and trade volumes. They are also coordinating capital investment for individual projects, so that the countries' national plans allocate the resources required.

In accordance with the decisions of the CEMA economic summit conference, the placing of the CEMA member-countries' economy on an intensive path of development must be carried out on the basis of speeding up scientific and technical progress. The joint endeavors of the CEMA member-countries are geared to achieving the highest scientific and technical level in all decisive areas of the economy in the very near future. This naturally requires the qualitative transformation of entire industries and production areas by applying new equipment and technology. So, one of the key areas of cooperation between the CEMA member-countries is deemed to be cooperation in science and technology. The task of compiling an integrated program for scientific and technical progress in the CEMA member-countries, covering a period of 15-20 years, has been set. Basically, compiling this program is yet another way of coordinating the CEMA member-countries' economic policy, since the final result of the implementation of this program should be the organization of multlateral cooperation in the sphere of production.

The draft of the integrated program for scientific and technical progress is nearing completion. It is based on five areas, five spheres of cooperation, which are described as priority areas because world scientific and technical progress now depends on them. Hardly any branch of the national economy can be brought up to date without developing these areas. These areas are: the application of electronics; integrated automation based on digitally programed machine tools, robots, robotized complexes, and flexible automated production systems; nuclear power engineering; the creation of extra-pure and special materials with preset properties, and methods of obtaining and processing them; and the development and application of biotechnology.

The development of these fields has been especially broad in the world in recent years. The application of technical achievements in these areas is rapidly increasing. This is precisely why the pooling of efforts of the CEMA member-countries for the compilation and implementation of the integrated program for scientific and technical progress is so important. Our countries have taken a very responsible attitude to tackling this task. International teams of specialists, headed by eminent scientists from the CEMA member-countries, have been set up for each section of this program, for each of the five priority areas. For instance, the sections dealing with nuclear power engineering and the application of electronics and biotechnology are headed by Academician Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Academician Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and Academician Ovchinnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, respectively.

The CEMA economic summit stressed that this program must be an action program. Therefore, planning bodies in the CEMA member-countries have been asked to bear in mind the measures envisaged by the draft integrated program for scientific and technical progress when coordinating national economic plans for the next 5-year plan, so that, if need be, they can be included in the national plans.

Qualitative transformations of the engineering industries is of primary importance. To this end, joint work is being done on the development of industrial robots and microprocessor technology. Our countries have already agreed on a range of robot groups. They have agreed that they will be assembled from standardized modules. On this basis, they have designed an entire range of robot models. Coordinated production of these robots has now been organized. Joint design and manufacture of flexible production systems for engineering is also being organized. In view of the importance of the tasks that have been set in the field of engineering and the need for an integrated solution of these tasks, the economic summit decided to turn CEMA's permanent commission on cooperation in engineering into a committee. The committee on cooperation in the field of engineering has already been set up. The countries on it are represented by deputy heads of government. The committee met in April to outline the main areas of its activities.

The economic summit attached great importance to achieving the best possible structure for the consumption of fuel and energy. A number of measures have already been carried out in this area. An outline for the future development of electrical supply grids during the period up to the year 2000 has been compiled. A general development scheme is being drafted on the basis of this outline. The pooling of our countries' efforts has made it possible to tackle successfully the problem of designing equipment for nuclear power engineering and to create a reliable basis for the fulfillment of the program for constructing nuclear power stations. For this reason, the nuclear power complex of the CEMA member-countries is constantly expanding. Nuclear power engineering is becoming one of the main ways of resolving fuel and energy problems within the socialist community. In 1960 the only country to possess nuclear power stations was the Soviet Union, and they were only small ones. Now Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, and the CSSR have moved into this field. The electricity generated at nuclear power stations has made possible the saving of over 50 million tons of standard fuel. The CEMA member-countries have now drawn up a program for the development of nuclear power engineering during the period up to the year 2000. Joint construction of nuclear power stations, nuclear heat and power stations, and nuclear heat supply stations will be carried out in accordance with this program. During the next 5-year plan, the capacity of nuclear power stations in the CEMA member-countries will roughly double.

The 39th CEMA session held in Havana at the end of October last year endorsed integrated measures to cover the demand for fuel, energy and raw material in the CEMA member-countries. These envisage the joint construction of a number of major projects for the production of raw materials, geological prospecting work, and the construction of power supply lines and fuel pipelines. In particular, our countries have started agreeing on conditions for cooperation in the development of the Yamburg gas deposit and the construction of a trunk gas pipeline to the western frontier of the USSR, which will be about 4,600 km long. At the same time they agreed on measures to organize multilateral cooperation in the use of natural gas as a fuel for motor vehicles.

PACT RATIFICATION DOCUMENT DEPOSITED WITH POLAND

LD302059 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- The instruments of ratification by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the protocol on prolongation of the term of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance dated May 14, 1955, have been deposited on Wednesday with the Government of the Polish People's Republic. The protocol was signed in Warsaw on April 26, 1985, by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

BLOC JOURNALISTS SEMINAR OPENS IN MOSCOW

PM301401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 85 Morning Edition p 3

[V. Vinogradskiy report: "Seminar of Fraternal Countries' Journalists"]

[Text] The 22nd International Seminar of Journalists From the Socialist Countries organized by the USSR Journalists' Union Board and the Faculty of Journalism at the M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University opened in Moscow on 27 May. Some 65 representatives of central and regional newspapers, television and radio, news agencies, journals, and publishing houses of the GDR, Poland, the CSSR, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Mongolia are taking part in the seminar's work.

The seminar's program includes lectures on journalism and Russian and Soviet literature, meetings at editorial bureaus, trips to Vladimir, Tula, and Leningrad, and familiarization with the industry, agriculture, and culture of the Land of the Soviets.

PRAVDA'S KORIONOV DISCUSSES ANTICOMMUNISM

PM301429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by political observer Vitaliy Korionov: "Anticommunism Is a Threat to Mankind"]

[Text] In an atmosphere in which the peace-loving peoples and states were waging a strenuous struggle against the threat of nuclear war conceived by the "hawkish" faction in the imperialist camp, paramount importance attaches to exposing those ideological and political means with which the warmongers are endeavoring to justify their dangerous course. Anticommunism occupies a specail place in their arsenal.

Anticommunism is capitalist obscurantism's reaction to society's forward development. As soon as the workers movement entered the stage of political struggle, the reactionaries began to persecute its communist vanguard. After the October victory and the assertion of socialism, anticommunism's criminal actions were spearheaded against socialism as a social system and above all against the Soviet Union.

The present day confirms with new force the correctness of V.I. Lenin's warning that the imperialist bourgeoisie is "prepared to commit any outrages, atrocities, and crimes to defend moribund capitalist slavery." Graphic confirmation of this is the policy of the most aggressive U.S. circles.

K. Marx warned that "ignorance is a demonic force and we fear it will serve as the reason for many more tragedies." The ignorance in questions of international policy displayed by some representatives of the administration now in power in the main capitalist country is the talk of the town, but ignorance is only half the trouble. The point is that their ignorance is compounded by the innate aggressiveness and adventurism of those who have lost the historical initiative and are frightened by the course of world development.

Its gamble on nuclear missile weapons does not attest to imperialism's strength. This gamble, the well-known U.S. historian G. Kennan notes, is a kind of illness. "It is extremely dangerous. It promises no hope... It can only be understood as some form of subconscious despair felt by its supporters, a kind of death with; it is a state of mind that can only be explained by the inability to look the natural dangers and vicissitudes of human life in the face, by the absence of belief or rather the absence of the power necessary to believe..."

Anticommunism has deprived the imperialist reactionaries of the ability to consider soberly the gist of the events taking place in the world. They detect "the hand of Moscow" and see "the intrigues of the communists," behind any progressive democratic changes taking place in the world. Their policy is motivated by their reluctance to come to terms with the advance of history and their desire to reverse it at any price.

Whereas a few decades ago imperialism proclaimed its aim was to "roll back" socialism, now its most shameless representatives are calling for a course to be steered toward the "eradication" of communism and the establishment of imperialism's global rule by any means. A qualitatively new feature of present-day anticommunism is that it has been woven into a single tight knot with the policy of preparing nuclear war. That makes it particularly dangerous. It is anticommunist blindness which has led to the point where the leaders of some West European countries have obediently made the territory of their states available for the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons and now some of them are not averse to joining in the implementation of the program Washington is developing for the militarization of space.

Of course, the initiators of the nuclear auto-da-fe realize how risky it is in our time for them to speak frankly and so desparately attempt to conceal the misanthropic nature of their course with the aid of a "big lie."

The "big lie -- stories about the so-called communist threat and the 'evil empire' -- " G. Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, says, "is the biggest 'brainwashing' propaganda operation in all history. Never before in history has there been such a big lie and a lie, moreover, that is repeated more frequently than any other. It is a diabolical ideological snare. It is a real opiate of the people. It is a propaganda drug which turns reality into its opposite. All this is aimed at creating danger where there is none and concealing it where the danger is real."

"Substantiating" the arms race unleashed by the militarist clan in the United States and its stooges from the other NATO countries and "justifying" any acts of aggression against the socialist countries and against the peoples defending their independence or struggling for freedom is the aim of the latter-day anticommunists today. It is with the cover of the mythical "Soviet threat" that the militarists are concealing their preparation for "star wars."

Recently the Western press and in particular the British newspaper THE TIMES have published vague reports that the Soviet Union has begun "the implementation of measures that could enable it to issue a challenge to NATO's conventional military might in 15 years." Why this "canard" had been let loose was made clear when the spring sessions of the NATO bloc leaders in Brussels adopted a new, wide-ranging, and long-term militarist program, and aimed at waging a broad-scale, protracted war by non-nuclear means, including chemical weapons.

A gathering was held in Paris recently in which over 100 representatives of the reactionary military -- generals and high-ranking officers both retired and on active service, from the United States, Chile, Paraguay, and a number of other countries -- took part. The watchword of the initiators of this assembly was the launching of "an ideological offensive against the growing influence of Marxism-Leninism." What "ideology" is really involved can be judged if only from the fact that calls to "eliminate all Marxist states of the Caribbean" were heard at the meeting. To the howls of these inciters, the Washington administration is preparing aggression against Nicaragua and is nurturing new plans for reprisal against the forces of freedom in Latin America and other parts of the world.

The policy of state terrorism to which Washington is resorting is concealed by the screen of anticommunism. To wails about some kind of "communist plot," actions are being undertaken like the trial which has begun in Rome of the Bulgarian citizen Antonov, groundlessly accused of the attempted assassination of the Pope.

The aggressive desires of anticommunism are not restricted to the sphere of foreign policy activity. Imperialist reaction is also spearheading its anticommunism against the working people of the capitalist countries, curtailing their rights, stepping up the struggle against the workers and antimonopoly movement and seeking the most Jesuitical forms and methods of struggling against communist and other progressive parties.

Anti-Sovietism is one of the main methods of the imperialist reaction in its attempts to undermine the peoples' antiwar, antimissile movement. It is trying to erase from the minds of the capitalist countries' population the ideas of peaceful coexistence and cooperation. In an attempt to portray the millions of people protesting the West European countries' transformation into the Pentagon's nuclear hostages as some kind of "Moscow puppets," imperialist propagandists are kindling nationalist, chauvinist feelings and want to set the peoples against each other. The danger of these efforts should not be underestimated.

By fueling anti-Sovietism, U.S. ruling circles are also seeking to put their internal affairs in order at the expense of these countries, to weaken their competitiveness, crowd them out of world markets, and undermine the positions of states and even individual firms maintaining business ties with the socialist countries.

The U.S. ruling elite is also using anticommunism as an instrument for achieving its hegemonistic aspirations within the imperialist part of the world. Unable to elaborate any effective measures for resolving the economic and socioeconomic crisis shaking the capitalist world, Washington is seeking to rally the "seven"leading capitalist states on the basis of anti-Sovietism. Anticommunism and anti-Sovietism play the part of an ideological instrument for consolidating the extreme right-wing parties and most reactionary forces of the imperialist countries.

The anticommunist forces are playing a reckless adventurist game with the destinies of people and states. It is not enough to say that anticommunism is displaying its irresponsibility. In the nuclear age it has become a particularly grave danger to all peoples of the planet. Resolutely rebuffing that threat is the paramount task of the day. The socialist community countries, the international communist and workers movement, the forces fighting for national and social liberation, and the great international army of fighters against the threat of war are countering the misanthropic policy of anticommunism with their own course, which accords with the vital interests of the trememdous majority of mankind. Socialism is the most progressive world system and acts from positions of great responsibility for the future of mankind. It is with socialism and its consistent policy of peace, coexistence, and cooperation between states that working people in all corners of the world link their main hopes for a bright future.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL SESSION HITS U.S. EMBARGO

LD302220 Moscow TASS in English 2138 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Buenos Aires May 30 TASS -- A two-day meeting of the Committee of the Socialist International for Latin America and the Caribbean Basin which has ended here, firmly denounced the embargo and other discriminatory measures that were announced by the Reagan administration against Nicaragua. The meeting called upon the peoples and the governments of the continent to step up solidarity and cooperation with the land of Sandino. The concluding document of the forum which was attended by representatives of 30 political parties and movements of Latin America supports the efforts of the Government of Argentina, aimed at restoration of sovereignty over Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, denounces Britain's construction of a military base on the archipelago, which was torn away from Argentina. A British fortress in the South Atlantic is a grave threat to the countries of the region, it is stressed in the document.

The participants in the meeting reaffimred the principles of self-determination, non-interference into the affairs of states, territorial integrity, non-alignment. They expressed concern over the continuing occupation of Grenada, demanded restoration of independence and sovereignty of that country, recognised the need of stepped up activ' es of the Contadora Group with the aim of attaining stability, peace and secu_ty in Latin America. The resolution passed by the meeting welcomes restoration of democracy in a number of countries of South America, demands that an end be put to the dictatorship in Chile, Haiti and Paraguay. The meeting stressed the need of questing for ways of solution of the economic crisis, which is being experienced by the countries of the continent, and which is made heavier by the huge foreign debt, and noted that a political settlement of the debt payment problem should be found. As was stated in a speech at the closing session of the meeting by Argentina's President Raul Alfonsin, Latin America cannot pay off the foreign debt, and doom its people to starvation and poverty. It would be amoral, he stressed.

VOROTNIKOV GIVES DINNER SPEECH IN ALBERTA

LD310906 Moscow TASS in English 0647 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Edmonton May 31 TASS -- Vitaliy Vorotnikov, a member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, who is now staying in Alberta Province, Canada, had a meeting with Peter Lougheed, prime minister of the province, and members of the provincial government.

During the meeting which passed in a friendly atmosphere the sides discussed further development of trade and economic ties with Alberta in the general context of Soviet-Canadian relations.

The government of Alberta gave a dinner in honor of Vitaliy Vorotnikov. Addressing the Soviet guest, Peter Lougheed said that Vitaliy Vorotnikov's visit would make it possible to promote fruitful goodneighborly cooperation existing between Canada and the Soviet Union, between the Russian Federation and Alberta.

The prime minister of Alberta emphasised that the Soviet Union and Canada had common interests and that there was a lot of areas where both countries could develop mutually advantageous cooperation. The business community of the province, Peter Lougheed said, is interested in expanding trade with the Soviet Union.

In his reply speech Vitaliy Vorotnikov said that Soviet people took interest in the life of Canada and sincerely wished it successes in developing its national economy and resolving a variety of problems, both simple and complicated.

We have much in common, Vitaliy Vorotnikov noted, vast territories situated in the same geographical and climatic zones. Vast natural resources and developed agriculture. The peoples of our countries have to tackle largely similar tasks in developing natural resources in remote, difficult-of-access territories. In such conditions which are often rigorous life itself develops certain common traits in people, fostering courage, steadfastness and purposefulness in them. These common traits unite and bring closer together the peoples of our two countries creating felicitous conditions for the development of bilateral relations.

There are no such problems, Vitaliy Vorotnikov emphasised, that would prevent our peoples from being good neighbors and maintaining mutually beneficial cooperation. I would like to stress the importance of the spirited alliance of our nations in the victory over the common enemy -- Hitler fascism. Thinking in this year of the 40th anniversary of the great victory about cooperation of the states of the anti-Hitler coalition in the past war we link it with thoughts about peace, about the need of making persistent efforts to ensure an enduring peace and goodneighborly cooperation.

The aspirations of Soviet people, our party and government are concentrated on attaining these aims, Vitaliy Vorotnikov went on. For that purpose they put forward a series of peace proposals called upon to stop the race in arms, especially nuclear arms, on earth and prevent it from expanding to outer space, to bring international relations back to the road of detente.

I would like to express the hope, Vitaliy Vorotnikov said, that the Federal Government of Canada and the governments of Canadian provinces, including Alberta, will raise their voice in defense of peace and goodneighborly cooperation, and find ways to promote the policy of disarmament in all of its spheres.

AFGHAN 'BANDITS' IN U.S. FOR 2-DAY CONFERENCE

LD310948 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 31 May 85

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Konstantin Patsyuk, with unidentified correspondent report from Washington]

[Text] Chiefs of the Afghan bandits have been brought here to take part in a 2-day conference of the so-called American-Afghan Action Federation. Existing under the semblance of an American public organization, this federation is in fact under the control of the Central Intelligence Agency. The U.S. espionage department uses it to coordinate the actions of the Afghan counterrevolution.

The present gathering in Washington, which will be attended by U.S. officials, has the aim of intensifying support for the Afghan counterrevolution. Washington is already allocating enormous sums of money for equipping and arming bands of mercenaries, which are trained in special camps in Pakistan and then transferred to Afghanistan. Even on the admission of American officials, aid to Afghan refugees -- as Washington describes these bandits -- has amounted to $400 million since 1980. In the next fiscal year, the United States intends to allocate a further $600 million, but the United States evidently considers even this to be insufficient for waging its criminal war against Afghanistan.

U.S., USSR HOLD TALKS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA ISSUES

LD302320 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1935 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Paris, 30 May (TASS) -- By mutual agreement, a Soviet-U.S. exchange of opinions at the level of specialists on problems of southern Africa was held in Paris on 30 May. The questions discussed were related to the need to ensure the security of independent African states in the region, and to the immediate achievement of a just Namibian settlement in accordance with United Nations decisions. Participating in the exchange of opinion were: on the Soviet side, Vladilen Vasev, member of the Collegium and head of the Third African Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on the U.S. side, Chester Crocker, assistant U.S. secretary of state for African affairs.

U.S. USING PAKISTAN BASES 'FOR OWN PURPOSES'

LD251755 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 25 TASS -- TASS political observer Valeriy Vavilov writes:

The Pentagon uses seven air force and naval bases and other military facilities of the Pakistani Armed Forces on the territory of Baluchistan Province. This has been stated by the former chief minister of the province Ataulla Mengala.

These are figures for only one province. The situation is about the same in other provinces: The U.S. military fully use Pakistani military objects for their own purposes. Thus, U.S. naval ships patrolling the Indian Ocean are permitted to moor at the Ormara Port, a powerful U.S. radio technical intelligence station has been created in Gwadar, American warplanes and transport planes land at the Ghiwini Airfield. The U.S. starts to actively use other sea ports and airfields on the Pakistani territory as well.

Enlisting full support of the Ziaul Haq military regime in exchange for large sums of money, Washington "legalized" its direct penetration of the country. As far back as three years ago an agreement was reached on the utilization of the Pakistani naval and air force bases and even some civilian objects in the interests of the U.S. Armed Forces, the Indian newspaper NEW WAVE reports.

Americans are turning the Pakistani territory to ever greater extent into a place d'armes for their "Rapid Deployment Force." The Pakistani-American agreement signed in August 1983 gives the U.S. the right to use Pakistani military bases, permits calls of naval ships at Pakistani ports and the landing of planes, and, apart from all this, it charges the Pakistani authorities with the task to ensure the transportation of American troops, military equipment and munitions within the framework of the U.S. military strategy on protecting the so-called "U.S. vital interests" in that region.

The deplorable lessons of the flight of the U.S. "U-2" spy plane on a reconnaissance mission over the Soviet territory which started at a base near Peshawar are still fresh in people's memory. However, Americans are already trying again to use this and other Pakistani bases for espionage activities against neighbouring countries -- India, Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. The putting of the Pakistani territory at the disposal of the U.S. military runs counter to the national interests of that country.

BRIEFS

USSR, TBS SIGN AGREEMENT -- A protocol was signed today on cooperation between USSR Gosteleradio and the American TBS television company. Exchange of television newsreel and programs, and also mutual cooperation in filming television films in the USSR and U.S. is envisaged. The document was signed by Comrade Lapin, chariman of USSR Gosteleradio, and Turner, the president of TBS. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 May 85 LD]

PRC REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY MARKED IN MOSCOW

OW300505 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] The Soviet Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society held a soiree marking the 60th anniversary of China's 1925-27 national democratic revolution at the House of Friendship With Foreign Countries on 27 May. Please listen to the following report by this station:

Present at the soiree were activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, Soviet sinologists, representatives of all circles of Moscow, and Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Li Zewang. Professor Krivtsov, deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Society and deputy director of the Far East Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, presided over the soiree.

Comrade Krivtsov said: For many years the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society has carried out comprehensive activities to report on important events of Chinese people's revolutionary struggles. Tonight's soiree is an example. The society regularly commemorates important days in the history of the Chinese revolutionary movement, such as the Nanchang uprising, the establishment of the Guangzhou Commune, and the 4 May Movement. This proves that the Soviet people have great respect for the heroic struggles waged by the Chinese people for the victories of the revolution.

Professor (Yuriyev), a well-known Soviet sinologist, delivered a report at the soiree on China's 1925-27 great revolution.

He said: A college students' demonstration and a general strike held by the proletariat in Shanghai raised the curtain on the 1925-27 great revolution. The objectives of the revolution were to overthrow the rule of feudal warlords, oppose imperialist oppression, win political independence for the country, and put China under the leadership of a democratic national government.

The major characteristics of the 1925-27 great revolution was the participation in the revolutionary movement by the working class people in Shanghai, Hong Kong, Guangzhou, and other cities, who served as a vanguard and a motive force. Their participation in the revolutionary movement won extensive support from the world's communist movement and from the Soviet working people. When imperialist countries imposed armed intervention in the Chinese revolution, a large-scale movement to oppose intervention in China and support the Chinese revolution was launched in the Soviet Union. Soviet workers and staff donated a day's wages to support the Chinese workers in the struggle. Soviet trade unions provided material assistance to striking Shanghai workers. At the proposal of communist parties and trade unions, movements to support the Chinese people were also launched in capitalist countries.

China's 1925-27 great revolution has yielded far-reaching influence in the history of China. Chinese workers and peasants have since gained valuable experience in waging struggles against oppressors. The 1925-27 revolution was an important political trial for the young CPC. As a result, the CPC rapidly improved itself and increased its membership with the admission of outstanding workers, peasants, and advanced intellectuals.

An important achievement of the revolution was that Chinese working people learned that friendship with the Soviet Union as well as the unselfish and fraternal assistance given by the CPSU and the Soviet people were of great significance to China's cause for liberation.

Since the October Revolution, the Soviet Union has stood at the immediate side of the Chinese people and has always supported the Chinese people in their struggle for national and social liberation.

In conclusion, Comrade (Yuriyev) said: While we are commemorating the 1925-27 great revolution, cherishing the memory of its participants and the martyrs, speaking highly of Chinese people's revolutionary traditions and the traditions of revolutionary friendship between Chinese and Soviet peoples, the experience of the Chinese revolution has enabled us to reach an important conclusion; that is, the friendship between the Soviet Union and the Chinese people has always benefited the peoples of the two countries, socialism in the world, and the cause for liberation in the world.

PORTUGAL'S EANES IN BEIJING FOR MACAO TALKS

LD241042 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1913 GMT 23 May 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] Portuguese President Eanes has arrived in Beijing on an official visit. He will hold talks with Chinese leaders. Western news agencies report that the sides have agreed to begin talks in the very near future on the fate of the Portuguese colony of Macao, situated on the southeast coast of China. China wishes to reestablish its sovereignty over this small colony that has an area of 16 square km. The majority of the 16,000 inhabitants of Macao are of Chinese nationality. Macao has belonged to Portugal for 428 years.

USSR-JAPAN ECONOMIC TIES SHOULD BE EXPANDED

OW301301 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 29 May 85

[Alekseyev commentary]

[Excerpts] On the prospects for Soviet-Japanese ceconomic relations, Radio Moscow economic commentator Alekseyev writes as follows: The prospects for the development of trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Japan have now become of great significance. At present, the Soviet Union is actively engaged in mapping out the next 5-year plan to start in 1986 and the long-term economic development plans for the years up to 2000. Economic exchanges with all countries, including socialist states, developing countries and advanced capitalist nations, are regarded as important parts in the two plans.

It goes without saying that the Soviet Union has not excluded Japan from the list of prospective partners with which it has been carrying on thriving and extensive trade transactions. The trade and economic relations between the two countries have been promoted on the basis of various favorable factors: enormous economic and industrial force, the scientific and technological capabilities of the two countries, and the fact that the two countries are geographically clsoe to each other and can supplement each other's trade. Nevertheless, current Soviet-Japanese trade cannot be regarded as normal. In the past few years, a certain stagnation of bilateral trade has been noted. The volume of trade has even decreased. That has never happened before.

To remove all unfavorable factors, it is necessary, first of all, to make a serious analysis and evaluation of the prospects for economic cooperation. The changes in Japan's industrial structure in connection with decreasing consumption of materials and energy have not reduced, but rather have opened up a new potential to expanded economic exchanges between the Soviet Union and Japan. Considering the scale of Japan's economy and its so-called economic security, it will call for, objectively speaking, a steady supply of a large amount of fuel and materials. Japan intends to purchase these commodities from as many supplying countries as possible, above all from its neighboring countries. On the other hand, the Soviet Union sincerely wants to carry out economic exchanges, promote extensive trade with Japan, and strengthen long-range cooperation.

At present, two sides must make use of the current changes in the industrial structures of the two countries to develop reciprocal trade and cooperation. The Soviet Union has established its trade and economic exchanges with West European countries precisely in this way. Also significant is the fact that the Soviet Union has signed long-term agreements with many of these countries on economic exchanges. A similar agreement with Japan will not only have a desirable influence on overall bilateral trade, but will also help to turn several potentials into realities. For example, we can point out one such possibility: Economic exchanges with Japan can be expanded through increased cooperation in processing industries. Japan's demand for such industrial products has been growing at a fast pace and is expected to continue to grow. In this sense, we can expect the brightest prospects for cooperation in such fields as the chemical industry, the non-ferrous metallurgical industry, and the pulp and paper industries.

It was no accident that the issues concerning cooperation in those fields were precisely the major topics for lively discussions at the joint session of the Soviet-Japanese economic committee and the Japanese-Soviet economic committee that was held in December last year.

MORE ON NAKASONE'S CALL FOR DEFENSE BUILDUP

OW301320 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 29 May 85

[Dmitriyev commentary]

[Text] According to a KYODO report, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone and Defense Agency Director General Kato attended and spoke at a gathering of former Self-Defense Forces [SDF] cadres on 29 May. In this connection, commentator Dmitriyev writes as follows:

At this gathering Prime Minister Nakasone and Defense Agency Director General Kato cried in unison for Japan's military buildup. In doing so Director General Kato particularly emphasized the threat to Japan posed by a Soviet military buildup.

There is nothing new about this argument. The West has long been justifying its militarist thinking by using this kind of logic. This vicious, recurrent Japanese campaign of striking terror in the people's hearts by using the so-called Soviet threat is no exception. Using this ugly pretext, the Japanese Government has in recent years been trying to turn the country into an unsinkable aircraft carrier for the United States.

The fact is, in terms of the rate of increase in military expenditures, Japan has surpassed many influential member countries of the aggressive NATO bloc. In violation of the peace principle set forth by the constituion, the Japanese armed forces have in terms of strength become comparable to those of the influential NATO member countries.

The Defense Agency has also been mapping out one military buildup plan after another. In the next 5-year plan, covering the period from 1986 to 1990, it plans to spend 20 trillion yen. This budget will be used for the purchase of a large number of F-15 fighters, Patriot air-defense missiles, and other up-to-date weapons. If the next 5-year defense buildup plan is approved, it will be only a matter of time before Japan's military spending tops the 1 percent of GNP limit set by the government. In early June, Defense Agency Director General Kato plans to visit Washington to report to Secretary of Defense Weinberger on far-reaching programs concerning Japan's military buildup and its participation in the U.S. military strategy in the Far East.

The plans for blockading three straits and defending sealanes extending 1,000 nautical miles from Japan indicate the truly aggressive purpose of Japan's military buildup programs. The possibility of sending SDF troops overseas is regularly being debated in the Diet. Thus, steps are steadily being taken to remove the last obstacle to making Japan a military power. The pretext of a Soviet threat is also used as a smokescreen to camouflage the increased danger to Asian security and peace posed by the attempt of the Japanese-U.S. military alliance to draw South Korea into an alliance.

The fact that leaders of the Japanese Government are hurling groundless denunciations against the Soviet Union deserves attention. This is because until now these leaders have clearly stated that they do not regard the Soviet Union as a potential enemy. What on earth are they planning to do with their pledge to strive for goodneighborly relations with the Soviet Union?

USSR-DPRK HIGHER EDUCATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

PM300841 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 May 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Links Expand"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 May -- The desire to further develop cooperation in the sphere of education and training of highly skilled specialists was expressed during talks held here between Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the DPRK Education Committee, and V.P. Yelyutin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education.

A protocol was signed by them in Pyongyang, under which it is planned to expand the training of students and graduates from the DPRK in the Soviet Union's VUZes and Soviet scientists will provide assistance in improving the skill of scientific pedagogical cadres and specialists of the national economy in the DPRK. Further expansion of direct links between higher educational institutions of the two countries and the reciprocal study of Russian and Korean is envisaged.

The sides voiced the confidence that the accords that have been reached will assist the further development of cooperation between the USSR and DPRK higher education systems and will help to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Korean peoples.

MORE ON KWANGJU ANNIVERSARY DEMONSTRATIONS

PM301011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 85 First Edition p 5

[Article by S. Tikhomirov under the rubric "International Notes": "Kwangju -- A Symbol of Struggle"]

[Excerpts] Last week the south of the Korean peninsula was again shaken by powerful antigovernment demonstrations. Originating in Seoul and Kwangju, they spread to virtually all South Korea's major cities. Workers, representatives of the intelligentsia, priests, and young people marched in the demonstrators' ranks. About 80,000 students took part in meetings and demonstrations to protest the policy of Chon Tu-hwan's antipopular regime. Throughout the cities leaflets were distributed bearing the slogans: "Down with the dictatorship!", "Long live democracy!", and "We want to know the truth about Kwangju!" In Kwangju alone up to 60,000 police were brought in to suppress the disorders. (M. Mackie), a correspondent for the U.S. ABC television company, reported: "the clashes with the enforcers of order took place at Kwangju cemetery, where many of the victims of the bloody reprisal of 1980 are buried. Police armed to the teeth kept close watch on those taking part in the religious service. All this was a reminder of what the South Korean authorities are particularly afraid of: the memory of Kwangju lives on among the people."

Since then, for the fifth successive spring hundreds of thousands of people have gone out into the streets of South Korean cities to honor the memory of the civil rights fighters. It is notable that the events of recent days which have developed in the south of the Korean peninsula have taken place against the background of a sharp increase in activity of organized opposition to the regime. It is no accident that the present demonstrations were headed by the opposition's leaders -- Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung. The leadership of the biggest opposition party, the New Korea Democratic Party, has published a special statement on the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju uprising.

It contains resolute demands for the authorities to cease their repressions, immediately withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea, and break off the military alliance with the United States. South Korea's democratic forces are speaking out increasingly resolutely as a real force capable of returning to the country's population that which, on instructions from Washington, was taken from it by the White House's successive stooges, Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui.

The present Seoul regime is no exception. After all, Washington had a hand in the reprisal against the Kwangju inhabitants. The recent statement by W. Gleysteen, former U.S. ambassador to South Korea, could serve as confirmation. In an interview with the Japanese newspaper ASAHI he admitted that "the U.S. Government agreed to the dispatch of South Korean troops to Kwangju to pacify the antigovernment demonstrations." True, Gleysteen immediately stipulated that his "government did not give orders for the armed suppression of the demonstrations," but these stipulations are worthless. It is well known that just a few hours before the goons entered Kwangju its inhabitants made a desperate appeal to the U.S. Embassy to end the bloodshed, but Gleysteen cynically stated that he would not intervene because it was not part of his functions.

The events in Kwangju of 5 years ago and what is happening in South Korea today are on the conscience of those Washington politicians who have imposed and are continuing to impose on the South Korean people their own model of "democracy," which, like a birthmark, bears the label "made in USA." The truth about Kwangju and its anguish continues to mobilize those people in South Korea who today are struggling for the country's release from Washington's tutelage and for democracy and social progress.

NURIYEV SEES OFF MONGOLIAN DELEGATION

PM291451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Departs"]

[Text] A Mongolian Government delegation, headed by T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, left Moscow for home on 24 May having attended the 29th session of the Soviet-Mongolian intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture; Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, USSR minister of geology; M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and other officials.

The farewell party included T. Gurbadam, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR.

REPORT ON GORBACHEV, GANDHI 22 MAY TALKS

LD221122 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today had a conversation in the Kremlin with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. In the course of their conversation, which passed in an atmosphere of mutual trust and understanding, the sides continued exchanges of opinion on some aspects of Soviet-Indian relations and the international situation.

TASS NOTES INDIA-PAKISTAN BORDER CLOSING

LD302317 Moscow TASS in English 2255 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] New Delhi May 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bokhonko reports:

India has closed the frontier with Pakistan. As is clear from a report of the Indian newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES, frontier areas have been announced a special regime zone, civilians are disallowed to move there at night time. Frontier troops and units of the Central Reserve Police in Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Gujarat have been put in combat readiness.

The measures were taken when it became known that Pakistan planned a large-scale action of sending into the Indian territory saboteurs and terrorists from extremist groupings who are after separation of the Punjab State from India and formation on its basis of the puppet "state of Khalistan". In the past five months alone Indian troops and security bodies detained a total of about 100 terrorists who came from Pakistan.

Bandits admitted in the course of the investigation that they have undergone special training under the direction of Pakistani instructors at subversive camps on the Pakistani territory. The local press points to the fact that Pakistan's subversive action against India is planned to be held in time for the beginning of a new malicious anti-Indian campaign under "Khalistan" slogans in the West early in June. That campaign, according to the data available, is to be launched simultaneously by the secessionist scum, who entrenched themselves in the USA, Britain, FRG and some other countries. As is noted today by the newspaper STATESMAN, the authorities of Western powers do not intend to hamper those provocations.

KARMAL RECEIVES UN REPRESENTATIVE FOR TALKS

LD301950 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Kabul May 30 TASS -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal today received personal representative of the U.N. Secretary General Diego Cordovez. An exchange of opinions on questions of political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan has been held during the talk, which was attended by foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Shah Mohammad Dost. Diego Cordovez left Kabul for Islamabad today.

PRINCE OF NEPAL IN MOSCOW ON UNOFFICIAL VISIT

LD292018 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] The prince of Nepal, Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah, arrived in Moscow today on a brief unofficial visit. The guest was met at the airport by Comrade Ashimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials as well as Narendra Bikram Shah, the Nepalese ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Received by Kuznetsov

LD301652 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin today the prince of Nepal, Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah, who is in Moscow on a brief unofficial visit. During the conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, an exchange of views was held on matters relating to Soviet-Nepalese relations as well as certain international problems of mutual interest.

Present at the conversation was Narendra Bikram Shah, the Nepalese ambassador to the USSR.

KOROLEV ON NUCLEAR THREAT TO SOUTH ASIA

BK301523 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 28 May 85

[Vladimir Korolev commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Union and India have called the prevention of nuclear war an objective of paramount importance. This was stated in the Soviet-India joint statement issued on the outcome of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit to the Soviet Union. During the Moscow summit, both countries reaffirmed their readiness to cooperate fully with one another and with all other states in achieving this objective.

Our commentator Vladimir Korolev writes that a big continent like Asia is also not free from the threat of nuclear war. The situation in this region has especially deteriorated with the introduction of destructive arms into Asia and U.S. ships equipped with nuclear missiles patrolling in the Pacific and Indian Ocean regions. Is it possible to change the situation and save the nations from the curse of a nuclear war? Although it is not an easy task, the problem can still be solved. This is the feeling of the Soviet Union, India, and many other peace-loving nations, which are also striving hard to avoid such a catastrophe.

The Soviet Union is pursuing a constructive policy of finding a solution to the disarmament problem and improving the international climate, including that in Asia. The proposals made by six nations of four continents, including India, are similar to Soviet policy.

The main objective of their proposal was to save mankind from nuclear weapons. The assurance given by the Soviet Union and China, the two nuclear nations in Asia, that they would not be the first to use nuclear weapons should not be taken lightly. Many other proposals of the nonaligned nations on making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace are also very important. The Pacific Ocean should be made suitable to its name. The implementation of the Mongolian proposal for a treaty of nonaggression and nonuse of force among nations in the Asian and Pacific regions might greatly help in this regard.

With this objective in mind the nations in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean have put forward a proposal to make their region free of nuclear weapons. The three Indochina states — Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia -- have proposed steps to reduce tension in Southeast Asia. Keeping these steps in view along with others, a general and multifarious policy can be derived for Asian security. There was a great reaction in many countries, especially in Asia, to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal on holding an all-Asian conference to consider peace and security issues in Asia and to search for their effective solution.

PRK PROTESTS U.S.-BACKED THAI 'VIOLATIONS'

LD302231 Moscow TASS in English 2133 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] New York May 30 TASS -- The People's Republic of Kampuchea has demanded the immediate termination of gross and dangerous violations by the Thai authorities of its sovereignty and territorial inviolability. A statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea circulated as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly cites numerous facts of the shelling of the Kampuchean territory and raids staged by Thai troops together with counterrevolutionary gangs. These actions of the Thai authorities constitute an escalation of hostilities against Kampuchea, lead to a serious aggravation of tension on the Kampuchean-Thai border and are a challenge to the public of South-East Asia and the world in general urging to settle the problems of peace and stability in the region by means of talks.

The statement holds the U.S. responsible for the worsening of relations between the two states as a result of arms deliveries to Thailand and the financing of counterrevolutionary gangs.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON DEMORALIZED CAMBODIAN REBELS

PM301259 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 May 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Successful Operations"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 May -- In the dry season that has ended units of the Kampuchean People's Armed Forces, with the support of Vietnamese volunteers, have carried out a number of successful operations against Khmer reactionary groupings, which have tried to establish support bases on PRK territory to carry out subversive activity against the young republic. This was stated, as the Kampuchean SPK news agency reports, at a conference held here of representatives of military units and subunits of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army. During the fighting over 10,000 bandits have been wiped out and 15,000 small arms and a large quantity of ammunition and military hardware seized.

As a result of the defeats the morale of the counterrevolutionary formations' personnel has fallen sharply. A large number of people, drawn by force or deception into the gangs, are leaving them and going over to the side of people's power. More than 1,500 people have voluntarily laid down arms during the 4 months of the dry season.

As a result of the successful operations of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army units, Vietnamese volunteers and detachments of the people's militia, the situation in the republic's border regions has been completely stabilized and good preconditions have been created for the further development of the economy and the improvement of the population's living conditions. It is only the stance of the Thai authorities, which have granted the remnants of the reactionary gangs their territory as a refuge, that has permitted the counterrevolution to avoid complete defeat. The victories gained are cogent proof that the Cambodian counterrevolution will never manage to achieve its aims, despite the support of the forces of imperialism and reaction. The successes of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army in the dry season are a major new step on the path of strengthening the gains of the revolution in Kampuchea.

IZVESTIYA EXAMINES 'CRISIS' IN NEW CALEDONIA

LD242312 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 24 May 85

[Excerpts] Moscow May 24 TASS -- New Caledonia, one of France's overseas territories, has been experiencing a crisis since November last, writes Aleksandr Bovin, political news analyst of the newspaper IZVESTIYA. The reason behind the crisis is the struggle between the supporters and opponents of the archipelago's independence. A civil war has not yet broken out, but there are killed and wounded already. Tension is running high.

France claims that it "discovered" the archipelago in 1786. But for several thousand years before that, the archipelago has been peopled by Melanesians who had their original culture, their own way of life. The native people, Kanaks, were drive out of their dwelling areas. The best lands were taken from them. They were turned if not into slaves, then, in any case, into "second-rate" people.

But nothing is eternal. Colonial empires started disintegrating from the middle of the twentieth century. And the Paris started changing its tactic too. Kanaks were given suffrage, and elements of autonomy were introduced. A partial agrarian reform was being implemented. But on the whole little has changed. The benefits of civilisation (hospitals, schools, electricity, farm machinery) are still denied to Kanaks.

But the policy of the colonialists resulted in the fact that the Kanaks are in "minority" on their own land. Paris encouraged in the sixties the resettlement in New Caledonia of French men and women from the metropolis and from Algeria and also the resettlement of large groups of population from South Vietnam and from a number of Pacific islands. Some 20 thousand people then settled in New Caledonia. The following picture was created as a result: the Kanaks now account for 43 per cent of the population, "whites" (French men and women, people who came from the metropolis and its former colonies) make up 37 per cent and Asians make up 20 per cent.

If the French press is to be believed, Paris accepted (or intended to accept) a compromise proposal of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front last year, the proposal that the Melanesians (Kanaks) plus "victims of history", that is people whose parents were born in New Caledonia, should vote. But the French stand was later revised. So the majority of the Kanaks boycotted the election to the territorial assembly held on November 18, 1984. As it was expected, the supporters of the status quo prevailed in the assembly. This is how the present crisis started.

The right-wing French press was enraged when a "conference of the last French colonies" gathered on the Guadeloupe Island in the first decade [as received] of April. Taking part in the conference were representatives of New Caledonia, Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique, Reunion, Mayotte. The participants in the conference requested that the United Nations Committee on Decolonisation should include the French overseas possessions in the number of territories to be subjected to decolonisation. "I don't know how the United Nations Organisation will react to that address. Paris is so far totally on the defensive", A. Bovin writes.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S HUSAK BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Met by Tikhonov, Others

LD301823 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 30 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, arrived in Moscow today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

At the airport he was met by Comrades Tikhonov, Kuznetsov, and Rusakov.

Taking part in the meeting were Comrade Ashimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrades Antonov and Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrades Tokunov and Voss, chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Comrade Mentesthashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

Also among the welcoming party was Comrade Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the Soviet Union. The guests were also welcomed by representatives of the working people of Moscow.

The motorcade with motorcycle escort left the airport for the Kremlin.

On the streets and squares of the capital along which the motorcade traveled, the state flags of the CSSR and the Soviet Union and banners of greetings were flying. Muscovites greeted Gustav Husak along the way.

Gorbachev at Welcoming Ceremony

LD301418 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Moscow, May 30 TASS -- An official ceremony to welcome the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak has been held today at the Georgiyevskiy Hall of the Grand Palace of the Kremlin.

The Czechoslovak leader was heartily greeted by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev.

The ceremony was attended by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Rusakov and other Soviet officials.

Gustav Husak arrived in Moscow for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Activities Reported

LD310901 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] The CSSR national exhibition "Czechoslovakia-1985" opened today at the USSR Main Committee for Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy. Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, spoke at the opening of the exhibition. Comrades Aliyev, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Rusakov, and other officials were present at the opening.

Comrade Husak visited the Vladimir Ilyich Lenin Mausoleum today and laid a wreath. He honored the memory of the creator of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the founder of the first socialist country in the world with a minute of silence. The guest paid a tribute of deep respect to Soviet servicemen who fell in the fight against fascism in the name of peace throughout the world. Husak laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall. The guest was accompanied by Comrades Rusakov, Ashimov, Talyzin, and other officials.

Gorbachev-Husak Talks Begin

LD311212 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS -- A meeting between the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Mikhail Gorbachev, and the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak, began here today.

Gustav Husak arrived in Moscow on Thursday for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

ROMANIAN CULTURAL DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Demichev Receives RCP's Gadea

PM301019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Comradely Atmosphere"]

[Text] A meeting was held 27 May between P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and Suzana Gadea, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, who is heading a Romanian delegation to the third session of the joint Soviet-Romanian governmental commission on cultural cooperation which has opened in Moscow.

During a conversation which took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere, questions of the further strengthening and all-around development of Soviet-Romanian cultural ties were discussed.

Protocol Signed

PM300921 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "In the Interests of Cooperation"]

[Text] On 28 May the third session of the mixed Soviet-Romanian governmental commission on cultural cooperation ended its work in Moscow.

The session's participants noted with satisfaction that the friendly links between the CPSU and the RCP and the meetings and conversations between the two countries' party and state leaders play a determining role in the constant development of Soviet-Romanian cooperation, including in the sphere of culture and art.

A broad range of questions of the development of socialist cultures at the contemporary stage were discussed. These included the expansion of joint creative work in the sphere of book publication, education, higher education, cinematography, architecture, and exhibition exchanges. Recommendations were elaborated for further increasing and improving contacts among figures in the musical field and cooperation between concert organizations.

The delegations at the session were led by P.N. Demichev, chairman of the Soviet section of the commission, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR culture minister, and by S. Gadea, chairman of the Romanian section of the commission, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, and chairman of the Romanian Council for Socialist Culture and Education.

A protocol was signed on the results of the session's sitting.

T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, attended the signing.

CRAXI COMMENTS ON VISIT BEFORE DEPARTING

LD301730 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 30 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Before departing, Bettino Craxi gave an interview for the "Vremya" program. Replying to a question from a correspondent on how his evaluation of the results of the meetings in Moscow, the Italian prime minister said:

[Craxi in Italian with simultaneous Russian translation] It was very good. I am leaving Moscow with a feeling of satisfaction with the conversations that took place here. They took place in an open atmoshpere, an atmosphere of great cordiality. During the talks, the common aspiration to continue to develop relations between Italy and the Soviet Union in a positive direction on a long-term basis was noted; this is an aspiration to act on behalf of peace, because peace is necessary to all. Peace is the condition that permits each of us in our own country to work for its renewal and development in the interests of the peoples. I am leaving your country and I am satisfied with the meetings that took place. I spoke about this to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, whom I have invited to Italy and hope to see there.

'GREY WOLVES' ROLE EXAMINED AT ANTONOV TRIAL

LD301628 Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Rome May 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Babenko reports:

With every coming day of the jury trial in Rome on the case of the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II the disgusting nature of the Turkish criminal Ali Agca becomes ever more evident. He got so much mixed up with his conflicting "evidence" and "exposures" that refused altogether to answer questions of the court. [sentence as received]

"Earlier the only information concerning Agca was that coming from the investigation documents. Now everybody could see for himself the true worth of the man who spread a lie on some Bulgarian "participation" in the attempt on the life of the head of the Roman Catholic Church", said Professor Giuseppe Consolo, a well-known Italian lawyer who defends Antonov at the trial, to the TASS correspondent.

When asked about how Antonov was feeling, Professor Consolo said that one could easily image the feelings of an honest, guiltless man who had been kept in prison for several years already.

I am sure that the slander against Antonov will be exposed, and we shall prove the Bulgarian citizens have absolutely nothing to do with this horrible crime, the counsel for the defense stressed.

A court report of the newspaper LA REPUBBLICA accredited at the Rome trial writes today that the trial which initially was spearheaded against the Bulgarians on its fourth day turned into a trial of the ultra-right-wing Turkish extremists from the criminal underground organization "Grey Wolves".

Asnwering questions of the chairman of the court Severino Santiapichi, Omer Bagci, a Turkish citizen who is accused of having brought a revolver from Switzerland to Italy and having handed it over to Ali Agca in Milan several days before the attempt on the life of the pope of Rome, said that two Turks -- Muhmut Inan and Uenal Yerdal -- had left Switzerland at once after learning about the arrest of Agca at the St. Peter Square in Rome.

Bagci admitted that apart from the above mentioned people, another two prominent representatives of the ultra-right-wing Turkish extremism -- Erdem Eyup and Oezdemir Vahvut -- had also been among the conspirators. On the next day after the attempt on the life of the pope I realized that it was a veritable conspiracy, Omer Bagci said at the trial.

At the beginning of a five-hour-long interrogation by S. Santiapichi, Bagci tried to pose as some "victim" and to belittle his role of an accomplice in the crime. He tried to present things in such a way as though he had handed over the weapon to Agca only because he had been afraid of repressions at the hands of this hired assassin. Only after S. Santiapichi seriously warned him that his prison term would be extended if he gave false evidence, Bagci revealed the names of his four accomplices and described the circumstances of preparations for the crime committed on May 13, 1981.

Antonio Marini, counsel for the prosecution at the trial, said that he would institute criminal proceedings against the people mentioned by Bagci. At last, after four years of investigation, the case of the attempt on the life of the pope of Rome would take another direction, and the truth would be established, LA REPUBBLICA writes.

ANTONOV DEFENSE COMMITTEE HEAD INTERVIEWED

LD311045 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 31 May 85

["We Cannot Remain Indifferent" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS -- "The Soviet National Committee in Defense of Antonov sees its task in bringing truthful information about this 'case' and the atmosphere around it home to the public," said Vladimir Karpov, chairman of the committee. "We shall, as we always have side with the victims of injustice," he stressed in an interview with the newspaper MOSCOW NEWS of June 2 issue. "It was so at the time when the Italians Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were tried on the same framed-up charges of murder. It was so at the time when Hitler's harbingers of the "international terrorism" doctrine staged the trial of Bulgarian Georgi Dimitrov".

"The trial in Rome is going on in conditions of rabid anti-Bulgarian and antosocialist propaganda campign," Vladimir Karpov said.

"Individual terrorism contradicts both the ideology and political practice of the communist parties -- the more so, in the socialist states." He stressed that it was precisely on the initiative of the USSR, Bulgaria and other countries of the socialist community that the U.N. General Assembly adopted the resolution condemning terrorism in December 1984.

"We cannot and shall not be reconciled to the propagandistic hullabaloo which is being staged around the trial by certain people in the West and above all the USA with the aim of discrediting socialism. We cannot be reconciled with the attempts made to turn the trial into a battle in psychological war to provide legal grounds for the slanderous lies addressed to the socialist countries and to put an ideological mine, so to speak, under the edifice of confidence between nations which is being built with such difficulty," the Soviet writer said.

ITALIAN CP VETERANS VISIT USSR 15-28 MAY

PM291127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the CPSU Central Committee's Invitation"]

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, a delegation of Italian Communist Party [PCI] veterans headed by resistance movement veteran Laura Polizzi was in the Soviet Union 15 through 28 May. The delegation visited Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev and had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee International Department, the Leningrad CPSU Obkom, the Kiev Ukrainian Communist Party Gorkom, and the Kiev Oblispolkom and at the Soviet War Veterans Committee.

The Italian comrades were familiarized with the CPSU's activity in implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee March and April (1985) Plenums in preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress, visited the sites of the fighting at Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev, and were acquainted with Soviet people's labor and life.

The PCI veterans stressed the historic importance and topicality of the great victory over fascism and nazism and highlighted the Soviet Union's decisive role in the victory and its contribution to the struggle of the Italian antifascists who belonged to the resistance. The celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory, the comrades noted, is of multifaceted importance, particularly in the education of the younger generations.

The delegation members highly assessed the Soviet peace initiatives put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which are aimed at curbing the arms race.

FRG'S BAHR COMMENTS ON MEETING WITH AKHROMEYEV

LD301135 Hamburg DPA in German 0955 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Bonn, 30 May (DPA) -- The military threat to the FRG "has grown objectively, even if the Federal Government and the United States do not like to talk about it," in the view of SPD [Social Democratic Party] disarmament expert Egon Bahr. Bahr, who traveled to the Soviet Union with SPD leader Willy Brandt, discussed details of his talk with Sergey Akhromeyev, the chief of the Soviet Staff, with journalists on Wednesday evening [29 May] during the return flight to the FRG.

There was agreement between the U.S. and Soviet numbers about the further stationing of Soviet SS-20 nuclear medium-range missiles [sentence as received]. Bahr also discussed the systems that have been newly deployed in the GDR and the CSSR with Akhromeyev. "Here there is of course a difference of opinion." The Soviet Union spoke of countermeasures against the U.S. Pershing II missiles. "We say that is an additional threat to us. The Soviet Union says: We threaten no one. We say, the Pershings also threaten no one." In the end one has to say: "The threat to the FRG has objectively grown."

Bahr continued: "Preventing the beginning of the deployment of weapons in space is a position on which there can be no compromise, according to Akhromeyev." The Soviet chief of the General Staff expressed the view that what the Americans consider to be a strategic defense capability could turn into offensive weapons. If this begins in space, then the Soviet Union must consider what it can do against systems which are stationed there, "that is, using offensive weapons against weapons in space will be considered," Bahr said.

The other side would in turn develop new weapons against these offensive weapons. "This means: Everything that has happened on earth in the last 100 years in terms of developing offensive and defensive weapons will start again in space. This is without end. Not only is it destabilizing, it cannot be afforded."

The SPD politician said he was "impressed with the explanations" of his Soviet interlocutors, "who completely and clearly underlined the necessity for cooperation between the USSR and the United States to come to grips with this situation. The readiness for cooperation was emphasized to me on several occasions."

PONOMAREV ATTENDS FRG EMBASSY RECEPTION FOR BRANDT

PM301015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Embassy Reception"]

[Text] J. Kastl, FRG ambassador to the USSR, gave a reception in honor of W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] and chairman of the Socialist International, 27 May.

The reception was attended on the Soviet side by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.V. Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; and other officials. Also present were members of the SPD Board Presidium E. Bahr and H. Koschnick; member of the SPD Board B. Engholm; and member of the SPD faction in the Bundestag D. Stobbe.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES TURKISH DELEGATION 27 MAY

PM300957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] On 27 May, V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation of Turkey's Grand National Assembly headed by Assembly Speaker N. Karaduman, in the Kremlin.

During the talk, opinions were exchanged on questions of Soviet-Turkish relations and a number of topical international problems. Both sides expressed the desire to further develop bilateral cooperation in the spirit of good-neighborliness, to seek ways of reducing international tension, and to expand mutual contacts in various spheres including parliamentary relations.

Briefing the Turkish parliamentarians on the USSR's large-scale initiatives aimed at strengthening peace on the planet, V.V. Kuznetsov noted that our state's peace-loving foreign policy stems from the very nature of the socialist society. In the current international situation, which has been exacerbated through the fault of imperialism and above all the U.S. ruling circles, there is an increasingly urgent need to step up actions by big and small states and parliaments to uphold peace and ensure the security of the present and future generations, he emphasized.

During its tour of the country and meetings with Soviet people, the delegation gathered much valuable information about the Soviet Union, N. Karaduman said. We have acquainted ourselves with the USSR's successes in the spheres of socioeconomic development and were able to see for ourselves that your creative plans are producing positive results. The delegation head expressed gratitude for the hospitality shown the parliamentarians on Soviet soil.

FINLAND TO PARTICIPATE IN USSR SPACE PROGRAM

LD291032 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0500 GMT 29 May 85

[Excerpts] Finland is to participate in a new Soviet space program. In 3 years, two space probes will be launched toward Mars, and Finland, together with Sweden, will build measuring equipment for the probes. The project is interesting, for this is the first time that Finns will build equipment to be launched into space. From the point of view of Finnish space research, this work is very significant, says scientist Risto Pellinen from the Meteorological Institute.

In 3 years, the Soviet Union will launch two space probes toward Mars that will study solar winds, the planet Mars, its near surroundings, and its two moons, Phobos and Delmos. Altogether 11 countries and the European Space Agency, ESA, will participate in this extensive space program. The Finnish share consists of building, together with Sweden, equipment for the probes to measure the nature and characteristics of space particles. The participants in this work and its financing are the Center for the Development of Technology, the Academy of Finland, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Scientific-Technical Cooperation Committee of the Foreign Ministry, and the Meteorological Institute.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES FINNISH BUSINESSMEN 23 MAY

PM301055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS "Official Report"]

[Text] On 23 May I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received E. Rantala, chairman of the Finnish ("Yeka") cooperative association, and E. Piinari, managing director of the Finnish "Haka" firm.

Questions pertaining to Soviet-Finnish cooperation were touched on during the conversation.

SHALAYEV MEETS WITH NORWEGIAN TU OFFICIALS

LD302203 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] A delegation of Soviet trade unions, headed by Comrade Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, which is in Oslo at the invitation of the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions, has held several talks with Halvorsen, president of the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions, and other officials. The meetings passed in a friendly and frank atmosphere. Attention at the meetings was mainly devoted to the strengthening of ties between the trade unions of the two countries and matters relating to enhancing the role of trade union organizations in the struggle for peace, disarmament, and the relaxation of international tension.

GREETINGS EXCHANGED WITH NORWAY ON NATIONAL DAY

PM301327 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 May 85 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent Norway's King Olav V a telegram conveying congratulations and good wishes to him and the Norwegian people on the country's national holiday.

In a reply telegram, the Norwegian king expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

SOVIET-SPANISH COOPERATION TALKS HELD IN MADRID

LD301657 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 30 May 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The fourth session of the Soviet-Spanish intergovernmental commission for scientific and technical cooperation has been held in Madrid.

[Correspondent V. Gorkayev] It is less than 10 years since diplomatic relations were established between the Soviet Union and Spain. However, during this time economic, cultural, and scientific links between our countries have developed considerably. In particular, the Soviet Union has now become for Spain the trading partner with which links are, as was unanimously noted here, developing most dynamically. All the same, the volume of trade -- and this is the view of both sides -- does not yet fully correspond to the potential possibilities of our countries.

Luis Javier Casanova, general director of the General Directorate for International Technical Cooperation in the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, says: We are of the view that the protocol signed at the session will encourage a considerable expansion of our scientific-technical cooperation. The expansion of cooperation in the most diverse areas, such as agriculture, transportation, energy production, and medicine, for example, is to the mutual benefit of our countries.

MANZHULO MEETS WITH BELGIAN FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL

LD302106 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- A talk was held today at the Foreign Trade Ministry between Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Aleksey Manzhulo and Secretary of State for Foreign Trade of Belgium Andrey Kempinaire. Questions of the state and prospects of development of Soviet-Belgian trade and economic cooperation were discussed.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS FIGHTING IN LEBANON CAMPS

PM300837 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Ye. Korshunov report: "Halting the Bloodshed"]

[Text] Beirut -- The "battle for the camps" is continuing here. This is what the Lebanese mass media call the battles going on in Beirut between the population of the Palestinian refugee camps and detachments of the Shi'ite Amal organization, supported by the 6th (mainly Shi'ite) Lebanese Army Infantry Brigade.

The artillery barrage in the city is virtually continuous. Now and again ambulances rush through the streets, while clouds of smoke rise above the camps and the adjoining regions. Local radio stations broadcast contradictory reports about what is going on. Last Monday four Red Cross vehicles finally managed to penetrate the Burj al-Barajinah camp, from which under the protection of Progressive Socialist Party fighters they evacuated the injured and took them to the Beirut suburb of Al-Shuwayfat controlled by the Progressive Socialist Party. However, the operation to evacuate the injured could not be continued, since "snipers" opened fire on the rescuers.

The same day the 6th Brigade's command and the Amal organization's leadership published a communique refuting the reports by certain information organs that Palestinian refugees are being butchered in the Sabra and Shatila camps which they have seized.

The initiatives of Arab countries, aimed at the immediate halting of the bloodshed, are being given wide coverage. An Algerian delegation is in Beirut with this aim in view, and representatives of Libya and Morocco have visited Damascus. It has also been announced that the presidents of South and North Yemen are also sending their plenipotentiaries to Beirut. The South Yemen president discussed the situation in Beirut by phone with the presidents of Syria and Algeria and sent a corresponding message to the Amal leader N. Birri, which contains an appeal to put an immediate end to the "battle for the camps" which is "weakening the struggle of the national forces and the Palestinians against the common enemy."

The Beirut mass media carry an appeal by the WPC to immediately halt the battles in and around the camps and widely cite the WPC statement which stresses that these events will help to split the Arab peoples.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF IRAN-IRAQ WAR NOTED

PM291313 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent A. Ostalskiy dispatch (specially for IZVESTIYA): "Unexpected Anniversary"]

[Text] Baghdad -- Almost all the windows have been replaced on Baghdad's Abu Nawwas Embankment and Sa'dun Street, shell craters have been filled in along the bank of the Tigris River, and the ruins of several buildings have been cleared away in other parts of the city. Probably only the shell of the skyscraper Al-Rafidayn Bank, visible from afar and seemingly riddled with black holes, is reminiscent of the tense March days when the people of Baghdad listened with alarm in the stillness of the night, trying to guess where the deafening blast of the next explosion would erupt.

Now reports from Iran and Iraq have lost their place among the summaries of urgent reports from the world's press. The tragic events of the "war of the cities," which took place in March when bombs and missiles fell on the streets of Tehran and Baghdad, Hamadan and Basra, Khorramshahr and Mandali, and other Iranian and Iraqi cities, have become history. The world has forgotten the fierce battles with the participation of planes, heavy artillery, and tanks in the region of the Al-Hawizah swamp (called Khoveyze in Iran), where for a week tens of thousands of young people were sacrificed to the insatiable god of war. Only the parents, children, brothers, and sisters of the fallen will never forget that March.

In the West the Iran-Iraq war, which has been exhausting the two peoples for almost 5 years now, is often called a "strange" war. Each time an exacerbation of the conflict heightened tension on the part of all armed forces, and a period of immense human losses was followed by a temporary lull and a long calm accompanied by perfunctory artillery duels. The front line, running roughly along the state border between the two countries, has hardly moved for 3 years now. Can this last fact fail to convince people of the futility of attempting to find a "military solution?"

So far it has failed. Although Baghdad and Tehran talk about their desire for peace and support for the UN secretary general's efforts, J. Perez de Cuellar himself, who recently visited both capitals, stated that the sides' positions are "as far apart as they were before." Iraqi leaders informed him that they were ready to begin talks immediately and are striving for a "peaceful, comprehensive, and honorable settlement to the conflict" taking account of both sides' legitimate rights and on the basis of UN resolutions. However, the Iranian Government has not yet agreed to the talks and the cease-fire.

Even with all the conflict's special features, a war is a war. It regularly garners a severe tribute of human sacrifices, consumes material resources, and places on both peoples a psychological burden whose consequences will take their toll long after the war is over. The key to the settlement of the conflict is, of course, in the hands of the participants.

The general state of affairs on the international scene is also of considerable importance for the restoration of peace. The exacerbation of tension in the world and the intensification of the war threat through the fault of the United States and its allies are creating a far from favorable atmosphere for the settlement of regional conflicts. Imperialist forces, Near East reaction, and Zionists once put considerable effort into nudging Iran and Iraq into war. Now they are striving to prolong it and spiking attempts to find a peaceful resolution of the problem.

The Iraqi press, for instance, is noting that the official positions of many Western states which mouth appeals for a peaceful settlement of the conflict do not match their political goals in the region and their practical actions. Thus, it is thought overseas that the ending of the Iran-Iraq war will "create numerous difficulties": both for the Western oil market -- and even for certain oil-producing countries (as is well known, oil extraction in Iraq and Iran has fallen considerably because of the war) -- and, of course, for Israel, according to whose assessments both Iraq and Iran could mount serious opposition to its expansionist plans under conditions of peace.

The United States and its allies are frankly alarmed by the fact that after the war the anti-imperialist policy of the two Persian Gulf states, which play a prominent role among the developing countries and particularly in the Near East region, may be more effective.

Before the start of the conflict they resolutely opposed U.S. strategic schemes in the region. Both Baghdad and Tehran repeatedly, and clearly not without grounds, accused certain of Washington's West European allies, which are trying to exploit the conflict to achieve their own selfish political and economic ends, of double-dealing and shady play.

...The streets of Baghdad are once again full of people in the evenings. By day the banks, shops, and teaching establishments are working normally. It is indisputably a good thing that at the front the intensity of combat actions has sharply diminished, that the "war of the cities" has ended, and that people have had a breather, but the sword of war still hangs over them. An exacerbation of the conflict, which has nothing to do with the interests of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples, could occur at any time.

It is impossible to forget how the inhabitants of Iraqi cities danced in the streets when they heard the subsequently unconfirmed radio report last fall that the conference of foreign ministers of the Muslim countries in Sanaa had reached agreement on ending hostilities. The "3 hours of peace" was what certain Iraqi journalists dubbed this period between the broadcasting of the Kuwaiti radio report and its refutation. The people's desire for peace and an end to the war is becoming more obvious in Iran too. This September sees the fifth anniversary of the start of the war. There can be no doubt that both countries' peoples are resolved in their wish not to celebrate this sad anniversary.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES NORTH YEMEN FOREIGN MINISTER

PM311025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Developing Relations of Cooperation"]

[Text] On 28 May I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received A. I-'Iryani, deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR]. During their talks which took place in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere, certain questions of Soviet-North Yemeni trade and economic relations and the Near East situation were touched upon. The talk was attended by A. Muhammad, YAR ambassador to the USSR.

SUDAN'S DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICY CHANGES VIEWED

LD311119 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] The world is watching with interest those changes taking place in Sudan, whether in domestic or foreign policy. The declared desire of Sudan's new leadership to develop friendly relations and mutual cooperation with all countries, including the countries of the socialist community, is considered a positive move. The steps aimed at normalizing relations with the neighboring countries, especially the Arab Jamahiriyah and Socialist Ethiopia are also considered to be positive. Muhammad Bashir Hamid, Sudanese minister of culture and information, who is on a visit to Senegal, speaking in Dakar, said that from now on Sudan does not intend to give the United States the right to use Sudanese territory for military purposes. This is a very important statement, if we take into consideration that Sudan during the former regime of Ja'far Numayri was gradually being turned into a base for the U.S. military who were actively using it, not only to carry out exercises under conditions very close to the Arab military theatre but also to carry out subversive acts against neighboring countries. Logically, altering this situation offers new opportunities to develop Sudan's relations with the Arab countries and generally benefits the cause of Arab unity.

MOSCOW IN PERSIAN ON IRAN IN PAST YOUTH FESTIVAL

NC310828 Moscow in Perisan to Iran 1700 GMT 29 May 85

[From the "Youths' Program" weekly feature]

[Text] Only 2 months are left before the opening of the 12th World Youth Festival which, as you know, will be held in Moscow. It should also be noted that for the second time Moscow will be hosting the envoys of the world's progressive youths. This shows that Soviet youths attach great importance to the festival movement.

Youth festivals serve to consolidate contacts and attain better understanding among youths from various countries. We have invited youths to Moscow who represent various organizations, are followers of various religions, and have differing views. The festival will enable them to hold meetings and debates and to freely exchange their views. What is important is that they understand each other's thoughts and intentions and trust each other.

Their trip to Moscow to participate in the festival is tantamount to a very good opportunity to become acquainted with the various aspects of Soviet reality; this will create a basis for correct and unbiased assessments. Today it is no longer easy to influence youths with clumsy and false anti-Soviet propaganda. However, the West's press is doing its best to prevent the unity of youths in struggles for progress, social justice, and peace.

On the eve of the 6th World Youth Festival, which was held in Moscow, Western newspapers and magazines published numerous interpolations on the life of Soviet people and youths. At that time, as now, efforts were made to spread discord among the ranks of the democratic movement of European youths and to hold a NATO-backed youth festival vis-a-vis the Moscow festival. However, the festival of the world's progressive youths in Moscow in 1957 was attended by more than 34,000 boys and girls from 131 countries. Many of them had to overcome numerous difficulties as well as ignore serious danger to come to Moscow. The drawing power of the Moscow world gathering was so strong that youths decided to tread the dangerous and perilous path without any hesitation. Undoubtedly, many of our dear listeners recall how the trip made by a group of Iranian youths to Moscow to attend the 6th Youth Festival turned into a calamity. After returning to Iran, these youths were arrested and imprisoned by the shah's agents.

However, the festival movement continued to grow more and more each year. More and more youths attended each new festival, and their unity and solidarity increased. Thus, neither police restrictions nor efforts to mislead youths by organizing spurious festivals were able to scatter this movement.

Moscow is now once again preparing for the youth festival. Youths all over the world are preparing to attend this gathering. Latin American youths held festivals within the framework of these preparations. Arab youths had a gathering in the PDRY, and the General Assembly of the All-Africa Youth Movement is to be convened. Committees preparing for the festival have been set up in European cities, and money is being gathered for the travel expenses of representatives to Moscow. Festival clubs of many countries have opened in Moscow. Among these is the Afghanistan festival club in which Afghan students studying at Moscow colleges are preparing for the festival and organizing meetings with youths from other countries to discuss the pressing problems faced by the youth movement.

Today there are still countries in which youths have to make secret preparations for their participation in the festival. They have to seek ways to overcome the obstacles that officials create to hamper the youths' unity under the slogans of struggles for peace and anti-imperialist solidarity, and for progress and democracy. Youths from Chile, El Salvador, the Republic of South Africa, and some other countries are among them. However, it should be said that the number of objecting countries dwindles each year, and a proof of this is the fact that this year Moscow will host envoys from the unprecedented number of 150 countries. It should also be noted that representatives from only 71 countries attended the 1st World Youth Festival which was held in Moscow in 1947.

USSR LEADERS GREET AFRICANS ON LIBERATION DAY

PM281025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Heads of State and Government and the Peoples of Africa on Africa Liberation Day.

On the occasion of Africa Liberation Day, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers send cordial greetings to the heads of state and government and all the peoples of African countries.

Liberation Day is cherished and valued by all the peoples of Africa and by those who side with their rightful cause and support their struggle to strengthen freedom, justice, and peace. This notable date is also widely marked by Soviet people, who nurture ardent sympathies for the African countries and peoples. Our country, in developing all-around cooperation with the African countries, is helping to overcome the difficulties they are experiencing primarily as a result of neocolonialist exploitation, and to strengthen their political and economic autonomy.

Freedom-loving and progressive mankind is currently celebrating the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism, the strike force of imperialism, reaction, and racism. The defeat of German fascism and Japanese militarism, in which the decisive contribution was made by the Soviet Union, exerted a very profound influence upon the whole course of world development and speeded up the collapse of the ignominious system of colonial repression.

The peoples of Africa, having torn asunder the fetters of colonialism, confidently embarked on the path of autonomous development and social renewal. In the years of independence they have achieved quite considerable successes in resolving the complex tasks of state building and achieving economic autonomy.

The activity of the OAU, which has united the countries and the peoples of Africa on the basis of their common problems and historical destinies, is an important factor in the struggle to radically improve the situation in Africa, eliminate the last centers of colonialism and racism, and secure the economic decolonialization of the continent.

International imperialism, headed by the United States, collaborating with South Africa's racist regime, flouts the United Nations' aims and principles, hinders Namibia's achieving independence, encourages a policy of state terrorism regarding the "Frontline" States, and supports the inhuman system of apartheid. In their actions, the imperialists are prepared to use any means of economic or political pressure and are attempting to exploit the critical situation caused by drought in a number of African regions to alter African states' domestic and foreign policy to suit them.

Soviet people are aware that the African peoples' will for freedom is invincible. The attempt to halt their advance along the path of progress is hopeless and doomed. We have invariably sided with the peoples of Africa in defending their right to determine for themselves the socioeconomic and political development of their countries and we show solidarity with the "Frontline" States opposing the neocolonialist designs of imperialists and racists. Our country resolutely supports the national liberation struggle being waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, and firmly advocates the unconditional granting of independence to Namibia. We have been and remain implacable opponents of racism in South AFrica. Our solidarity is with the patriotic forces of South Africa headed by the African National Congress.

The present international situation remains alarming and dangerous through the fault of the U.S. ruling circles, which are continuing to step up the arms race in all directions in an attempt to even spread it into space and are banking on achieving a dominant position in the world with the help of force. In this situation, the Soviet Union is doing everything within its power to curb the arms race, remove the threat of nuclear catastrophe, and ensure man's supreme right: the right to live in peace and freedom.

The African states, directing their efforts toward ensuring autonomous and independent development, without external diktat or interference, and transforming Africa into a continent of good-neighborliness and stability, free from nuclear weapons and foreign military bases, are making their contribution to the struggle for universal peace and better, equitable relations among the peoples. In that noble cause, the African countries will continue to be our friends and partners. We wish the states and the peoples of Africa further successes in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism and for strengthening their political and economic independence.

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Council of Ministers

USSR'S ASHIMOV RECEIVES UN APARTHEID PANEL HEAD

PM301349 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Consistent Stance"]

[Text] On 27 May B.A. Ashimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received J. Garba, chairman of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid. The visitor is in our country at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries.

During the conversation the position of the USSR, which is on the side of the African peoples fighting for the right to independently determine their own countries' path of socioeconomic and political development, was confirmed.

J. Carba voiced gratitude to the Soviet Union for the consistent support for the struggle of the African people for national independence and against racism and the shameful apartheid system.

Isa Modibbo, Nigerian ambassador to the USSR, was present at the conversation.

CPSU DELEGATION MADAGASCAR VISIT REPORTED

PM291217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "High Assessment"]

[Text] Antananarivo, 27 May -- A CPSU delegation headed by D.I. Kachin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kamchatka Party Obkom, which is here on a visit at the invitation of the Party for Malagasy Independence [AKFM] has taken part in a Malagasy-Soviet friendship meeting held in Antananarivo.

R. Andriamanjato, national chairman of the AKFM and member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, rated friendly Soviet-Malagasy relations highly. Relations between the AKFM and the CPSU are strengthening and developing, he said. Every meeting between our parties' delegations becomes new evidence of the unity of our goals and the strength of our ties.

CPSU DELEGATION HAS TALKS WITH GHANA'S LEADERS

PM291017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Relations"]

[Text] Accra, 27 May -- The CPSU delegation headed by A.F. Voystrochenko, first secretary of the Bryansk CPSU Obkum, which is here at the invitation of the Ghana Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has been received by K. Tsikata, PNDC special adviser. The delegation members also had meetings with K. Acquah-Harrison, Ghanaian secretary for rural development and cooperatives, (M. Elliott), chairman of the national commission for the organization of Ghanaian youth, and the leadership of the national secretariat for the affairs of the committees for the defense of the revolution. During the talks the Ghanaian side noted the great importance of the CPSU delegation's visit to the country. Emphasis was placed on the importance of developing and strengthening friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Ghana.

The CPSU delegation visited Volta Province.

USSR NAMES GAVRYUSHKIN AMBASSADOR TO LESOTHO

PM201904 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 85 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Gavryushkin USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Lesotho.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Yuriy Faddeyevich Sepelev, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Mozambique, from his combined duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Lesotho.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH CAPE VERDE -- Bissau, 27 May (TASS) A protocol for an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cape Verde Islands has been signed in the town of Praia, the capital of the Republic of Cape Verde Islands. The document envisages a broad exchange of programs on socio-political, cultural-educational and sports themes, and also feature films between USSR Gosteleradio and the Republic of Cape Verde Islands television. Reporting the signing of the protocol, the state paper VOZ DI POVO notes the successful development of cultural cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service Russian 0751 GMT 27 May 85 LD]

CASTRO SAYS TROOPS TO REMAIN IN ANGOLA

LD300935 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Havana May 30 TASS -- Cuba will not withdraw a single soldier from Angola until the U.N. Security Council's Resolution 435 is implemented and until concrete steps are taken to grant independence to Namibia, without which a solution to the problem of Africa's south is impossible, stated Fidel Castro, president of Cuba's Council of State. He made a speech in a school where children from Namibia are studying. The Cuban leader visited the school together with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Having refuted the assertions that the Cuban Government intends to withdraw the contingent of its troops from Angola, Fidel Castro emphasized: We shall be performing our internationalist duty for as long as it will be needed.

The Cuban leader gave a high appraisal of the Angolan Government's proposals aimed at achieving peace in the region, stressing that they have been rejected by the South African racists and the United States, although the proposals included a withdrawal of Cuban troops.

SOVIET-CUBAN TRADE TALKS END; AGREEMENTS SIGNED

LD302211 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Talks were completed in Moscow today between government delegations of the USSR and the Republic of Cuba, and the latest agreement on reciprocal goods deliveries and a number of documents of a trade and economic nature were signed. In preparing the agreement, the sides were guided by accords reached at meetings between leaders of the fraternal countries and also proceeded from the basic directives of the CEMA economic summit conference concerning further expansion and intensification of mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation. Under the agreement, trade turnover is to be more than R8 billion, surpassing the volume of mutual goods deliveries in 1984 by 13 percent. The USSR remains the principal trading partner of the Republic of Cuba.

DYBENKO-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BOLIVIA 23 MAY

PM301057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Delegations' Departure"]

[Tex] A CPSU delegation headed by N.K. Dybenko, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, left Moscow for La Paz on 23 May at the invitation of the Bolivian Communist Party.

Meets With Bolivian President

LD302259 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1320 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] La Paz, 30 MaY (TASS) -- Hernan Siles Zuazo, president of the Bolivian Republic, has received a CPSU delegation which is present here at the invitation of the Bolivian Communist Party.

During a frank and friendly discussion Nikolay Dybenko, head of the delegation, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, second secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, informed the Bolivian president of the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy, of its latest initiatives aimed at stopping the arms race, at strengthening international security, and against the aggressive, adventuristic approach of U.S. imperialism to the solution of the most important international problems, particularly the question of the use of outer space for militaristic aims. Satisfaction was expressed over the fact that the USSR's and Bolivia's positions coincide on basic questions of strengthening peace and the need to prevent a new thermonuclear war. Nikolay Dybenko noted Bolivia's positive role in the Nonaligned Movement.

Hernan Siles Zuazo stressed that the most important problem of today at this stage is the struggle for peace, against the arms race, and for social progress. The Bolivian Government and the people of my country, he said, adhere to this point of view, particularly in their foreign policy. We support the efforts of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community and of nonaligned states, efforts directed at peaceful co-existence, relaxation of international tension, comprehensive security, and complete disarmament.

Both sides condemned the U.S. provocative and irresponsible policy in Central America, an expression of which was Washington's decision to declare trade and economic sanctions against Nicaragua. The sides spoke of the need to decide disputed questions by peaceful means around the negotiating table. In this connection, unanimous support was expressed for Contadora Group efforts to achieve peace in the region.

BORGE: CIA'S 'BLACK EAGLE' PLAN AIMED AT INDIANS

LD310629 Moscow TASS in English 0617 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Managua May 31 TASS -- The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has embarked on the realization of a criminal plan the purpose of which is to prevent Nicaraguan Indians from returning to their native settlements, Tomas Borge, Nicaragua's interior minister, said at a public rally in the city of Puerto Cabezas.

More than 40,000 Indians, driven to Honduras either by force or deception, are willing to return to the northern areas of Zelaya Department on the Atlantic coast -- their native lands. However, Tomas Borge went on to say, Washington is trying to provoke an armed conflict on the frontier between Nicaragua and Honduras and to prevent Indians from going back to the homeland.

This plan, code-named 'Black Eagle', is also aimed at hindering the settlement of the conflict on the Nicaraguan-Honduran frontier and derailing the settlement of the Central American crisis in general, Tomas Borge emphasised.

KOMPLEKTOV GIVES LUNCHEON FOR ARGENTINE ENVOY

PM301053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In Connection With His Departure"]

[Text] USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.G. Komplektov held a luncheon 27 May for E. de la Guardia, Argentine ambassador to the USSR, in connection with his forthcoming departure from the USSR.

POLITBURO VIEWS AGRICULTURE, BRANDT, CRAXI VISITS

LD302027 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] At its regular meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed further developing and improving agriculture and other branches of the agro-industrial complex of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR in 1986-90. As was noted at the session, considerable work has been carried out in this zone, in accordance with decisions of the party and government, in strengthening the material and technical base of related agriculture and industry; in the social reconstruction of the countryside; and in the improvement of the lives of kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers.

At the same time, the potential of the Russian Non-Chernozem Zone is not being fully exploited. Major material, technical resources, and production assets that have been created here are not yet yielding the proper return. In several oblasts and autonomous republics, the tasks that have been set for the production and procurement of agricultural produce, for capital construction, and for raising the fertility level of the soil are not fully being carried out. The decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, which has been adopted on this issue, sets the task of ensuring in the 12th 5-Year Plan period considerable growth in agricultural production in the Non-Chernozem Zone on the basis of its further intensification, the rational use of agricultural land, land improvement, integrated mechanization, chemicalization, and the introduction of the achievements of science and of front-ranking experience, and also the further improvement of labor organization and management.

Particular attention is being paid to measures to improve the living conditions of the population in the countryside and to consolidate cadres on the kolkhozes and sovhozes. It is envisaged that the construction of living accommodations, buildings for cultural and everyday purposes, highways, the provision of telephones; water supplies, and gas in rural population centers; and the improvement of medical, retail trade, and everyday services for countryside inhabitants will be developed at a rate outstripping others.

The Politburo stressed that the further reform and transformation of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR into an area of highly developed agriculture is a very important task of the whole state. The appropriate ministries, departments, and local party and administrative organs are instructed to take measures to remove the shortcomings in their work, to ensure a consistent acceleration in the rate of development of agriculture, and of the whole agro-industrial complex of the Non-Chernozem Zone.

A decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers was adopted on measures for the development of the transmitter facilities of the country's radio broadcasting for 1986-95. It maps out a broad program for the construction and modernization of radio broadcasting installations, and for the development and introduction of new equipment and instruments. This will make it possible to ensure fuller coverage of the urban and rural population by radio broadcasting; to carry out the development of radio broadcasting facilities with stereophonic sound; to complete, in the main, the creation of a three-program broadcasting system in all towns, rayon centers, and settlements; and to introduce this system actively in rural localities.

The Politburo examined and approved proposals presented by the USSR Council of Ministers on further developing the Moscow underground railway.

These proposals are directed toward the consistent further improvement of the provision of transportation services for the population of the capital; toward ensuring the construction and entry into operation of new underground railway lines in the 12th 5-Year Plan, linking Moscow's major residential areas and the center of the city; and also the reconstruction of existing underground railway lines.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the results of Comrade Gorbachev's talk with Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] and chairman of the Socialist International. The talk showed the common stance of the CPSU and the SPD on such fundamental issues of the modern situation as the impermissibility of space militarization and the need to achieve real progress at the Geneva talks between the Soviet Union and the United States, while observing the principle of examining the problems of space and nuclear weapons on an interrelated basis. The positions of both parties on ensuring reliable security in Europe, returning to detente, and developing normal good-neighborly relations between countries of that continent, including the Soviet Union and the FRG, are close or similar. Both parties believe that the consolidation of peace demands the exclusion of any outside interference in the affairs of other countries and the protection of the peoples' right to independence and an independent path of development.

The Politburo noted that in the existing tense and dangerous international situation, when the consolidation of all forces sincerely interested in preserving and consolidating peace is essential, the continued development of contacts between the CPSU and the Socialist International, social democratic and socialist parties, in particular with the SPD, is taking on considerable significance in strengthening mutual understanding and cooperation between the peoples.

The Politburo heard details on the Soviet leadership's talks with Italian Prime Minister Craxi, who was on a visit to the Soviet Union. The successful development of bilateral Soviet-Italian relations in the trade and economic, scientific and technological, and cultural spheres, and of political consultations and an exchange of opinions on topical issues of European and world politics, was noted. The talks confirmed that, despite differences in their stances on a number of significant questions of the international situation, the Soviet Union and Italy have the opportunity and the desire to find points of contact on such vitally important issues as ending the arms race, lowering the level of military confrontation, especially in Europe, restoring detente, and developing fruitful cooperation between states on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, while strictly observing the sovereignty and the independence of all countries. The Politburo stressed the importance of further developing mutually beneficial cooperation and political dialogue with Italy.

Several other issues of domestic policy and international affairs were also discussed at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting.

BODYUL RETIREMENT ON 'HEALTH GROUNDS' ANNOUNCED

LD301651 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1635 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Bodyul, Ivan Ivanovich, from his duties as deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers in connection with his retirement on pension on health grounds.

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES ECONOMY

PM301335 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 May 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] Total capital investments in the development of agriculture in Mari ASSR in the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan amounted to R800 million. This made it possible to increase production capital by 38 percent compared with the previous 5-year period and to increase the amount of power available on the republic's farms by 25 percent.

Gross agricultural output increased and in 1983-84 the plans for the production and sale of the main crops and livestock products were fulfilled.

At the same time, as was noted during the discussion of soviet and agricultural organs' work fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers and RSFSR government resolutions "On Further Developing and Increasing the Efficiency of Agriculture in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone in 1981-85" at a routine RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium session, the transfer of the autonomous republic's agriculture to an intensive development footing is still too slow and not all kolkhozes and sovkhozes are making effective use of the established economic potential.

Plans for the first 4 years of the 11th 5-year plan on production and sales to the state of grain, potatoes, flax fiber, meat, and milk were not fulfilled. Full use is not being made of the potential for increasing production and improving the quality of feed, increasing soil fertility, and increasing livestock and poultry productivity.

There was lag in the fulfillment of targets on land reclamation and capital construction in the countryside. The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium made it incumbent on the Mari ASSR Council of Ministers to eliminate the shortcomings in the work of soviet and agricultural organs, ensure the fulfillment of state plans by all sectors of the autonomous republic's agro-industrial complex in 1985, and do as much as possible to eliminate the lag that was created in the initial years of the 11th 5-year plan.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium session analyzed in detail the activity of the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products associated with the fulfillment of the measures outlined by the republic's government on expanding and improving the work of the network of gas stations and ensuring the safekeeping of fuel and lubricants.

Pointing out serious omissions in this work, the RSFSR Council of Ministers made it incumbent on the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products to adopt the necessary measures to eliminate them and determined specific tasks on expanding the filling station network and stepping up the struggle for the safekeeping of fuel and lubricants and their rational and efficient utilization.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium session also considered the question of fulfillment of targets on the development of the Meleuz Chemical Plant.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

RELEVANCE OF MARX' IDEAS TO PARTY PROGRAM EXAMINED

PM301435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 85 First Edition pp 2, 3

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor G. Volkov: "Openly Hoisted Banner. Toward the 110th Anniversary of K. Marx' Work 'Critique of the Gotha Program'" -- capitalized passages originally published in boldface]

[Text] This great work of Marxism contains so many very profound thoughts on the paths of development toward communism that, in building the new society, we turn constantly to this work and use it to gauge our progress, as though it were a theoretical compass.

The chief spirit of Marx' work, the chief lesson which it has been teaching for more than 100 years, is the idea of the uncompromising ideological purity, the "political immaculacy" of the principles by which the party must be guided in all its activity. F. Engels wrote that a program is always "an openly hoisted banner, and the outside world judges the party by that banner" (Footnote 1) (K. Marx and F. Engels: "Works," Vol 34, p 105). Therefore the Party Program must always accurately point the way forward.

The specific political situation in the German workers movement was the reason for writing the work. The movement was represented by two political parties. The Social Democratic Workers Party, in whose leadership there were, inter alia, people close to Marx and Engels, and, on the other hand, the Universal German Workingman's Association, which was under the influence of Lassalle's opportunist ideas. Of course, the split between them weakened the strength of the workers movement. A desire for unification arose on both sides.

On what basis should the unification be? A draft unification program was published in the spring of 1875. Marx and Engels were extremely vexed upon familiarizing themselves with it. It was a shameful retreat by the Social Democrats, an unprincipled compromise with the followers of Lassalle, and a concession to them on almost all counts. It was an eclectic compilation consisting of Lassallite phrases and slogans and a number of demands and phrases borrowed from the "Communist Manifesto" but distorted beyond recognition.

Marx decided to come out openly and very straightforwardly against the draft and against, as he wrote, "petty trading in principles" (Footnote 2) (Vol 19, p 12). Thus, the "Critique of the Gotha Program" was born.

Marx criticizes the draft program for its sectarian and not internationalist stance. Its sectarianism was expressed, for example, in the assertion that in relations to the working class all other classes constitute a single reactionary mass. This stance leads to its isolation in the revolution and to the ignoring of the alliance with the peasantry.

The draft also championed a narrowly national viewpoint with regard to the workers movement, essentially confining its struggle to its own country and ignoring the proletariat's international and internationalist mission. In this regard, K. Marx remarks that at first, of course, the working class must organize itself as a class at home, and its own country is the immediate arena of its struggle. However, "the framework of the modern national state" is itself, in turn, economically within "the framework of the world market" and politically "within the framework of the system of states" (Footnote 3) (Vol 19, p 22).

The Lassallites' opportunism was probably manifested most overtly in the fact that, instead of the revolutionary transformation of society, they proposed the path of the peaceful resolution of the "social question" and pinned hopes on parliamentarianism and on state aid to production associations. Marx states that the entire program, despite its democratic blather, is thoroughly infected with absolute faith in the bourgeois state and in its "democratic wonders."

In criticizing the provisions of the program, K. Marx also develops his own views on the prospects for the development of the future society, which is of special interest to us.

The chief positive content of the whole work is devoted to the problems of restructuring society on communist principles.

"There is no hint of an attempt on Marx' part," V.I. Lenin wrote, "to create utopias or to make idle conjectures about what cannot be known" (footnote 4) ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 33, p 85). Marx poses the question of communism in the way that a natural scientist would pose the question of the development of a new biological variety: how it arose, how it develops, and what stages it passes through in its development. According to Marx, communism emerges from the bosom of the old society with the help of a "midwife" -- revolution. It is not established by a single revolutionary assault or by decrees alone. As follows from the entire train of his arguments, communism travels a long and hard -- revolutionary -- path to its establishment. A classic Marxist thesis proclaims that between the capitalist and the communist society there lies a period of the former's revolutionary transformation into the latter. Accordingly, Marx divides the communist structure into two phases: socialism and communism proper.

At first we are dealing "not with a communist society which DEVELOPED on its own basis but, on the contrary, with one that is just EMERGING precisely from a capitalist society and which therefore still retains in all respects -- economic, moral, and intellectual -- the birth marks of the old society from whose loins it has emerged" (footnote 5) (Vol 19, p 18).

Marx analyzes where and how these "birthmarks" are retained. For example, commodity-money relationships in their previous, capitalist form disappear, but there still prevails "the same principle that governs the exchange of commodities, since the latter is an exchange of equal values" (Vol 19, pp 18-19).

Society does not immediately achieve the realization of the demand for "equal right." Payment according to labor still does not guarantee actual equality, since one worker is married while another is not and one has more children than another. Relative inequality also exists in other spheres. It is only "with the destruction of class differences that all social and political inequality stemming from them will also disappear of their own accord" (Footnote 6) (Vol 19, p 25).

The Lassallites put forward a demand for an "uncurtailed labor income." Marx exposes its entirely insolvent and utopian nature. Society must deduct from the global social product what is required to replace the means of production which have been consumed and then for expanded reproduction and the reserve fund.

It is also necessary to deduct management costs. Here Marx expresses the idea that the share of these costs "will be reduced very considerably compared with what it is in modern society and will diminish more and more as the new society develops" (footnote 7) (Vol 19, p 17). At the same time, the funds earmarked for schools, health care, and so forth will immediately increase significantly and will increase more and more as the new system strengthens.

One of the central ideas in Marx' work is the question of the future of the state.

In the political transition period from one socioeconomic structure to another, the state "cannot be anything but a REVOLUTIONARY DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT (footnote 8) (Vol 19, p 27).

The question is also posed more broadly: To what transformation will statehood be subjected in a communist society? In other words: Which social functions analogous to the present state functions will remain then, and which will die away?

The very practice of socialist building has replied to these and other questions posed by Marx in the "Critique of the Gotha Program." The Leninist party replies to them, scientifically analyzing the socioeconomic and political processes in Soviet society.

In outlining the ways and means of resolving the tasks facing the country, we turn to the legacy of the father of scientific communism. Consulting Marx, as the example of Lenin shows, does not mean dogmatically imposing any theoretical schemes on reality. It means following the spirit, not the letter, of his teaching.

A question of fundamental importance stemming from the whole train of Marx' arguments is the question of what historical stages society passes through on the way to communism, and still more specifically: At what stage are we now? What are its special features? What tasks are now being advanced first of all?

Having analyzed the path traveled by our country, the CPSU, as is known, has concluded that it has entered the period of developed socialism, which is now being improved on its own basis. This period is relatively long, and within its framework we have to resolve impressive economic, social, and political tasks.

It is necessary, above all, to cardinally rearm and modernize the material and technical base of society in accordance with the latest achievements of science and technology and on the basis of comprehensive production automation, new technological solutions, and computer equipment. It is necessary to achieve a sharp rise in the level of productive forces and labor productivity. Without this, it is impossible to successfully resolve other urgent tasks of improving developed socialism.

It was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum that our society is on the threshold of qualitative changes in all spheres of life. In the new 5-year plan, it is proposed to implement major measures to transfer the national economy to the path of intensive development. The technical base of industry will be updated on a wide scale and progressive technologies will be assimilated. All this is to ensure a spurt in labor productivity and accelerate the country's socioeconomic development.

Changes in the level and structure of productive forces also demand a corresponding change in production relations, the improvement of the economic machinery, and the commissioning of economic levers. Only in this case do production relations give the necessary scope to the development of productive forces. Regard for the objective dialectics of productive forces and production relations is a very important source for accelerating socioeconomic progress.

Developed socialism, as Marx foresaw, is not commodity production, but commodity-money relationships are preserved under it, although their essence and purpose are changed fundamentally. They serve as an instrument of the regulation and self-regulation of the socialist economy. The party calls for efficient use to be made of this instrument in the interests of improving economic management, encouraging working people, and enhancing their well-being.

Socialism, as the founders of the great revolutionary teaching vividly showed, asserts the principle "from each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor."

The realization of this principle is not a one-time act but a more or less lengthy process in which the advantages of socialism are revealed and displayed increasingly fully. Unfortunately, we still do not always observe this basic principle strictly enough everywhere. Highly productive and higly skilled labor is sometimes not properly rewarded. At the same time, in certain sectors of production and also in the sphere of science, it is possible to receive wages for years without producing corresponding valuable objects for society. The party aims to take measures to ensure that payment according to labor is really a powerful incentive for activating the human factor and accelerating our development.

As Marx asserted, the level of distribution and of well-being is wholly dependent on the level of production and labor productivity. Here, too, the demand "from each according to his abilities" assumes decisive significance, but we do not always realize that, to implement it, it is necessary to develop the workers' abilities, creativity, initiative, and socialist enterprise in every possible way.

Socialism's decisive advantage over capitalism consists in the fact thatin principle it provides greater scope for the comprehensive development of the person as the chief productive force of society, the person as master of the country and as owner and manager of all created material and spiritual riches. Much still has to be done in this direction too. Preparations for the comprehensive development of the individual are being made, above all, in the sphere of education.

Marx specially addresses the problem of education in the socialist society and emphasizes the need for technical schools, both theoretical and practical, and for the early combining of productive labor with instruction, which "is one of the most powerful means of restructuring modern society" (Footnote 9) (Vol 19, p 31). This problem, as we know, arose particularly acutely during the preparations for an implementation of the current reform of general educational and vocational and technical schools.

Naturally, the activeness and the multifaceted nature of the development of the Soviet person are manifested not only in labor and education but also in the management of production and of society as a whole. Marx perspicaciously posed the question of the future statehood of the communist society and of a change in the functions of the state. The realities of socialist life provide the answer to this question too. With the disappearance of exploiter classes and the final victory of socialism in our country the need for "dictatorial" functions, for functions of repression also disappeared, but the economic [ekonomicheskaya, khozyaystvennaya] role of the state and the significance of its organizational, sociopolitical, and ideological-educational functions are increasing sharply. Here Lenin's idea of involving the majority and, in the long term, absolutely all working people in affairs of management is being realized in practice.

Marx rightly believed that under the conditions of a bourgeois society it would be absurd to advance a demand for a people's state. On the contrary, in a socialist society the state expresses the fundamental interests of all sections of the working people: the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, and all the country's nationalities and ethnic groups. The interests of the working class, which by no means oppose the interests of other social sections but unite and cement them, are the basis here. It is in precisely this sense that we speak of the state of the whole people.

All of the tasks enumerated, as well as many others -- for example, the formation of the classless structure of society and the effacing of the substantial differences between mental and physical labor -- are being resolved at the stage of the developed socialist society. It is this that accounts for the conclusion about the historic length of this period and the fact that we are only at the very beginning of it.

Only when all these tasks have been resolved will it be possible to speak of the transition to communism with its motto: From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs. This is how Marx characterizes this society: "At the highest phase of the communist society, after man's subordination to the divisions of labor, which enslaves him, has disappeared;...when labor has ceased to be just a means to live and has itself become the first requirement of life; when, together with the comprehensive development of individuals, productive forces also grow and all sources of public wealth flow in full flood, only then will it be possible to overcome completely the narrow horizon of bourgeois law, and society will be able to inscribe on its banner: From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs!" (footnote 10) (Vol 19, p 20).

On the eve of the October Revolution, when the question of preparing the second Party Program arose, Lenin turned to Marx' work "Critique of the Gotha Program" and analyzed it carefully. He believed that the statements of Marx and Engels on the future society should undoubtedly be taken into account in order to be closer to the truth, in order to restore Marxism by purging it of distortions, and in order to direct more reliably the struggle of the working class for its liberation.

Now, at a time of active preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, which will examine the new edition of the Party Program, we read and reread Marx' program work with special attention. The party does not lose sight of the fine ideals of the communist future, of which Marx wrote so inspiredly, but it realizes what a difficult path has to be traveled to achieve these ideals and what numerous, very complex tasks have to be resolved right now, immediately, without deferring them until a distant communist time [do kommunisticheskogo daleka].

FEDORCHUK ON ANTI-ALCOHOL MEASURES, MILITIA'S ROLE

PM301505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 85 First Edition p 3

[Article by V. Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs, under the rubric "Citizen, Society, Law": "Strengthening Public Order"]

[Text] The consistent implementation of the principles of social justice in all spheres of life and the orientation toward the highest, most exacting standards of state, labor, and social discipline and the prevention and overcoming of law infringements ensue from the CPSU's ideology and policy and are a partywide, statewide, and nationwide concern.

It was noted at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum that the party will continue to wage a most resolute struggle against all negative phenomena alien to the socialist way of life and our communist morality.

High responsibility for exemplary public order is borne by internal affairs organs. They are in the vanguard of the struggle against crime. Thanks to the day-to-day attention and exacting concern of party and soviet organs, their leading cadres have been considerably consolidated. The Criminal Investigation Department, services combating the embezzlement of socialist property and speculation and reinforcing public order, and divisional inspector posts have been restaffed, reinforced, and consolidated.

Around 55,000 Communists have been assigned to internal affairs organs and the party nucleus of units has been consolidated. Political organs have actively joined in the party-political backup of official tasks. Emissaries from labor collectives have reinforced the ranks of the militia, receiving firm instructions for their work to strictly, resolutely, and skillfully reinforce law and order.

All this is producing positive results. Law enforcement work has become more effective. In most union republics, a fall in the crime rate, including the serious crime category, has been registered. Last year, for instance, the number of attempts on citizens' lives, robberies, and thefts of state property decreased. All militia services are geared to active participation in diverse forms of crime prevention work implemented by the public and labor collectives.

Urgent measures are being adopted in accordance with the recently published documents to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism. It is difficult to measure the extent of the tragedies caused in people's lives by alcohol which makes many of them end up in the dock. It is known that two-thirds of the people guilty of murder or causing grievous bodily harm and 70-80 percent of hooligans were in a state of inebriation. One in three people killed and one in four injured in road accidents are victims of the criminal irresponsibility of drunken drivers. Drunkenness frequently leads to official abuses, embezzlement, and thefts. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Internal Affairs organs' organization of the struggle against drunkenness was sometimes subject to short-lived campaigns, it bore signs of liberatism, and paid insufficient attention to preventive measures. These and other serious shortcomings are now being persistently eliminated.

In this work, primary attention is being paid to strengthening collaboration with other state and law enforcement organs, labor collectives, and public organizations operating at places of work and of residence. The militia is participating actively in anti-alcohol propaganda and the elucidation of the essence and significance of the adopted decisions and laws.

The implementation of the norms envisaging tougher punishments for drunkenness under administrative and criminal laws will be strictly and uncompromisingly enforced. These drastic but just measures provide for higher fines and other sanctions for drinking spirits and appearing in a drunken state in public places and at work, infringing trading regulations, engaging in speculation in liquor, drunken driving, encouraging minors to drink, and making, selling, storing, and acquiring homemade hard liquor and equipment for its manufacture. Every citizen must be acquainted with and abide by the demands of these laws which come into force 1 June.

The content of the adopted decisions is not confined to tougher punishments for drunkenness, of course. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have set a qualitatively new and especially responsible task of great political significance: On a united front to create an atmosphere of intolerance of drunkenness everywhere and to eradicate it.

What is needed above all is a principled struggle against "drinking" habits everywhere, at all levels, in every labor collective and every family, a struggle for complete sobriety in our daily life and leisure, and it goes without saying, in our labor. It is necessary to break the vicious circle where the retail trade and "pals" encourage drinking and the militia and medical services dry people out, while at work merely sympathetic rebukes or symbolic punishment is doled out. As a result the tragic cycle of degradation of many people who were not strictly censured and stopped in time takes its course.

The whole package of anti-alcohol measures must work without a hitch, from reliably ensuring people's resistance to alcohol, through early prevention of drunkenness, to effective antialcohol addiction assistance to those who need it (on a voluntary or forcible basis), and in all cases, of inescapable punishment of those who disregard the prescribed moral standards and laws.

Who has not witnessed brisk trade in spirits near building sites and enterprises, hostels, teaching, children's and medical establishments, and mass leisure spots? All this must be stopped without fail; such trade is prohibited. It is necessary to improve the atmosphere around trade outlets where groups of drunks congregate whose behavior offends against public decency. The patrol service, divisional militia inspectors, and the Criminal Investigation Department will display resolution and persistence in this matter.

In conjunction with trade unions, the Komsomol, and public health and general and vocational and technical education bodies, additional measures are to be implemented to protect adolescents against the corrupting influence of drunkards. The militia must give labor collectives, the public, and families every assistance in this. Patronage and mentorship, leisure organization, and the involvement of "difficult" children in sport activities, clubs, and hobby groups are of great importance. In Penza Oblast, for example, many "difficult" adolescents are members of the 200 clubs. The number of offenses by minors has dropped markedly.

The material base of the Internal Affairs Ministry's occupational therapy clinics will be expanded. At the moment many people in need of treatment are not being given the chance to attend one and the course of treatment is not yet effective enough.

The practice of setting up anti-addiction centers on the premises of a number of large enterprises in Moscow, Irkutsk, Kursk, Novosibirsk, Sverdlovsk, Kharkov, and other oblasts has been a success. This kind of treatment is twice as effective. It is therefore proposed to expand the network of these centers.

Measures have been determined to prevent profiteering in hard liquor, which is widespread among cab drivers, hotel and railroad station staff, and train crews. The militia services' attention was drawn to this and to the need to stop home distillation.

Drunkenness and parasitism [tuneyadstvo] go hand in hand. Working people are right to demand stricter action in these cases and the law provides for it. The prison term for parasitism has been raised from 1 to 2 years and 3 years for previous offenders. These are sufficiently severe measures.

There have been frequent cases where the administration of an enterprise has been reluctant to hire people who have received warnings. There have been instances of this recently in Bryansk, Donetsk, Perm, Tashkent, and other oblasts. This attitude does not aid the struggle against parasitism. The militia services bear some of the blame for this; although they have been more active in picking out parasites, they have not always made persistent efforts to actually supervise, rather than formally and merely on paper, job placement in these cases.

Militia station inspectors have an important part to play in preventing drunkenness and associated offenses. Most of them are ably performing their prevention tasks. Militia Major V. Savin, senior station inspector in Moscow's Oktyabrskiy Rayon, has earned the respect of the populace. A public order maintenance center council and the Sergo Ordzhonikidze Plant voluntary people's militia are active in his precinct. As a result of skillful prevention work last year no criminal action was taken against anyone living in the precinct. For exemplary performance of his duty and for courage and valor in the fight against crime, Major Savin has received two Labor Red Banner Orders. There are many similar examples.

Effective forms of joint work between the volunteer and regular militias in the fight against drunkenness, hooliganism, and other breaches of order have been established in Bashkiria, Gorkiy, Kemerovo, and Sverdlovsk Oblasts and the cities of Dnepropetrovsk and Ustinov. However, in a number of places internal affairs organs sometimes fail to pay due attention to this and are not giving voluntary people's militia staffs enough assistance in the organization of work and in the legal education, instruction, and training of volunteers. The USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs Collegium has pointed this out to the leaders of the relevant services.

We are aware that the militia has a special responsibility for strengthening public order everywhere and for the timely prevention of lawbreaking. We do not find everything satisfactory: There are still many complaints about the ineffectiveness of the fight against unearned income, profiteering, and theft. The USSR Internal Affairs Ministry apparatus is now more responsive to such complaints: Most of the letters are dealt with by the actual ministry's services or locally under their supervision. In the last 2 years, special inspection teams have been sent out in response to 3,000 letters.

The USSR Internal Affairs Ministry is making a persistent effort to ensure that at every post and in any subunit with which citizens have contact, above all in the duty officer's section, identity card department, State Motor Vehicle Inspection Service, and Criminal Investigation Department -- throughout the militia -- there is an atmosphere of efficiency, precision, kindly attention, and willingness and ability to act promptly.

Experience shows that when duties are performed in this way it gains the gratitude and respect of working people and contributes to their supporting internal affairs organs in the solution of the tasks set by the party on further strengthening legality and public order.

SOIREE MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF SHOLOKHOV'S BIRTH

PM301119 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 May 85 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Pride of Soviet Literature"]

[Excerpt] The best features of an artist of the socialist era were embodied in the life and creative work of Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov. A great writer of our time, of one flesh with the people, he reflecting in his books his revolutionary energy, his striving to know and transform the world, and his very high moral sense, nobility, and humanism.

A soiree held 24 May in the House of Unions' Hall of Columns in Moscow was devoted to the 80th anniversary of the birth of the patriot-writer and outstanding master of the world.

In the presidium were Comrades G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, V.V. Grishin, Ye. K. Ligachev, P.N. Demichev, and M.V. Zimyanin; B.I. Stukalin and V.F. Shauro, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; prominent figures in literature and art; and members of the public.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR NAMED

PM301101 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 1985 in its Second Edition carries on page 5 a 100-word TASS report entitled "Arrival in Moscow" which states that W. Brandt was met on his arrival at Moscow airport on 26 May by A.S. Kuklinov, deputy administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee.

AFP: PACIFIST RELEASED FROM PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL

AU310746 Paris AFP in English 0742 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Moscow, May 31 (AFP) -- Natialia Atulienok, a member of an illegal Soviet pacifist group, has been released from a Moscow psychiatric hospital where she had been held for two weeks, dissident sources said today.

Another member of the group who was interned has not been discharged, they said.

The dissident sources said doctors had examined Mrs. Atulienok and found her to be in normal mental health, but that the KGB had warned her when she was released yesterday that she would be in trouble if she kept up her pacifist activities.

Olga Kabanova, another member of the "Group for Establishment of Confidence Between the United States and the Soviet Union", had been adjudged abnormal by the psychiatric doctors and had not been let loose, the dissident sources said.

The group was set up in 1982 and has about a dozen active members in Moscow. Most of the founder members have been imprisoned or exiled.

The group has solicited signatures on petitions in the streets of the capital, and has distributed pamphlets in favor of the destruction of the superpowers' nuclear arsenals.

UN URGED TO PROCLAIM SAKHAROV 'MISSING'

AU311301 Paris AFP in English 1254 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Paris, May 31, (AFP) -- Yefrem Yankelevich, son-in-law of dissident Soviet scientist Andrey Sakharov, said here today that he had asked the United Nations to classify Dr. Sakharov as "missing" since April 17.

There was no news of either Dr. Sakharov or his wife, Yelena Bonner, since that date, Mr. Yankelevich told a human rights symposium here.

He said he had asked the U.N. committee on forced or involuntary disappearances, which meets in Argentina early in June, to include Dr. Sakharov on its list.

Dr. Sakharov, a nuclear scientist awarded the 1975 Nobel Peace Prize, was sent to internal exile in Gorkiy, 40 kilometres (250 miles) east of Moscow, in January 1980.

Mr. Yankelevich said he and his wife Tatiana, daughter of Yelena Bonner, gave some credence to reports that Dr. Sakharov had resigned from the Soviet Academy of Sciences and begun a hunger strike the next day, but they could not be sure.

A postcard from Yelena Bonner dated April 21, received by the family in Boston, Massachusetts, appeared to have been altered, according to handwriting experts who had examined it, Mr. Yankelevich added.

The date seemed to have been altered from April 1 to 21, and letters altered to indicate the card was written at the end of April and not the start.

The last authentic card was dated April 17, Mr. Yankelevich said, adding that fellow academicians were not allowed to visit Dr. Sakharov at the end of April.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN LITHUANIA REPORTED

WA311200 [Editorial Report] Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian on 14 May carries on page 2 an EL TA report entitled "Deserved Punishment" on the execution A. Minkyavichyus. The 35-year-old Minkyavichyus, a heavy drinker who had received three previous sentences for the theft of state and personal property, was convicted and sentenced to death by the Lithuanian Supreme Court for the robbery and murder of E. Palileykene on 27 March 1984.

BRIEFS

VOLGOGRAD SHIPBUILDERS HONORED -- The Order of the Great Patriotic War, First Degree, has been conferred upon the Bolgograd shipbuilding works for its services in providing the Soviet Army and Navy during the years of the Great Patriotic War. The order was fastened to the works' banner today at a festive meeting of the collective of the enterprise by Comrade Kalashnikov, first secretary of the Volgograd Oblast Committee of the CPSU. [Excerpt] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 May 85 LD]

TIMBER INDUSTRY FIGURES HONORED -- Today we received the Decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the award of title of Hero of Socialist Labor to workers of timber supply enterprises. For outstanding successes in fulfilling plan targets and socialist pledges of 1984 and the 11th 5-Year Plan, [passage indistinct] and labor heroism, the lofty titles and award of the Order of Lenin and Gold Medal "Hammer and Sickle" are given to General Director of Irkutsk Production Timber Supply Association "Irkutskles" Ivan Nikodimovich Malyanov, and brigade leaders of [words indistinct] industrial timber combine of Tomsk Oblast Aleksandr Ivanovich Gusenko. Those workers of the timber supply industry who most distinguished themselves are awarded orders and medals of the USSR. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 May 85 LD]

VENEZUELAN DECORATED -- We received a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium today awarding Order of Friendship of Peoples to Eduardo Gallegos Mancera, member of the Venezuelan Communist Party Central Committee. In this way, his services in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress, his contribution to the strengthening of friendship between the Soviet and Venezuelan peoples, as well as the 70th anniversary of his birthday have been marked. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 23 May 85 LD]

LITERARY FIGURE AWARDED ORDER -- Moscow May 23 TASS -- Bayken Ashimov, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, presented today the Friendship of the Peoples Order to Alex la Guma, secretary-general of the Afro-Asian Writers' Association. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 23 May 85 LD]

NONFERROUS METALLURGY INDUSTRY OVERCOMES SHORTFALL

LD302103 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Reports are continuing to arrive at the "latest news" editorial office on the successful completion of the 5-month plan by leading branches of industry.

Nonferrous metallurgy: It is the first of June according to the work schedule of the industry's workers. As we were informed by the ministry, the shortfall that occurred at the beginning of the year has been completely eliminated. The 5-month assignment has been fulfilled ahead of schedule. Extra output has been produced, amounting to tens of millions of roubles. Labor productivity at the enterprises and the total volume of production has now reached the average annual level as projected in the state plan.

Renovation of equipment continues; new technological processes are being introduced; the quality of production is being raised. Particularly high indexes have been achieved by collectives of the industry's major enterprises: The Norilsk Mining and Metallurgical Combine, the initiator of competition in the industry; the Krasnoyarsk Aluminium Works; and the Zaporozhye, Ust-Kamenogorsk, and Berezniki Titanium and Magnesium Combines.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES -- A statistical survey of Soviet foreign trade for last year published in Moscow says the Soviet Union maintained economic relations with 145 countries. Its trade with them grew 9.6 percent, reaching about R140 billion, or about $160 billion. Both exports and imports increased. The Soviet Union expanded its export of machine tools, tractors, motor vehicles, instruments, and industrial equipment. Its trading partners were the socialist countries, Britain, Italy, Canada, France, Federal Germany, and many Asian and African nations. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 25 May 85 LD]

TURKMEN GAS EXPLORATION -- Turkmensevburgaz brigades have started mastering a new exploratory gas field named "Dzhin" in northeast Turkmenistan. The first, extra-deep borehole is being drilled in the complex geological conditions of the Karakum Desert. Turkmenistan now holds second place for gas extraction in the country. The republic leads in the volume of drilling in gas-bearing areas, and one-sixth of all gas now comes from Turkmenistan. [Summary] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 30 May 85 LD]

KHARKOV ATOMIC TETS BEGUN -- Construction of a powerful atomic TETS has begun near Kharkov. Construction workers are hammering in the first pegs to mark the site where installations will be built. Bulldozers, etc, are working on the building of communications and preparation for sites where the buildings of the atomic TETS, the largest in the Ukraine, will be built. In electricity capacity it will compare with places like the Zaporozhye and Chernobyl AES. It will also give a large amount of thermal energy. Bondarchuk, chief of the Yugozapadenergostroy Trust, explains that the decision to build the TETS came about because of the rapid development of the economy of Kharkov itself; specialists calculate that by the year 2000 the city's population will be over 2 million. In addition, neighboring Poltava, Sumy, and Belgorod Oblast economies are also developing intensively. The TETS is being built to supply additional electricity needed for this region. The station will be built in stages. A schedule for completing the construction of the first stage has been specified -- 1993. A settlement will be built for construction workers; the first block of flats for them will be handed over for use this year. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 29 May 85 LD]

POMARY COMPRESSOR STATION -- The Pomary compressor station received its first millions of cubic meters of Siberian gas. The station has been built on the Urengoy-Tsentr-1 gas pipeline in Mari ASSR by the Udmurtneftegasstroy. Though the station was built under difficult winter conditions it was put into operation on schedule. A total of 8 pumping units and modern Soviet-made equipment will make it possible for the station to achieve its full design capacity in the near future. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 29 May 85 LD]

SMOLENSK AES NEW TURBOGENERATOR -- The fourth turbogenerator of the Smolensk AES was connected to the country's unified power grid today. At present, station capacity is 2 million kw. The power is used for development of non-chernozem oblasts and "other regions of the country". Building of the station's second stage has begun which will be put into operation in the 12th 5-year period. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0801 GMT 26 May 85 LD]

NEW ARMENIAN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE -- A new inter-city telephone exchange has begun operation in the town of Kakan in the remote Armenian mountain region of Zangezur. The town now has a direct telephone link with Tbilisi, Baku, Rostov-na-Donu, Stavropol, Krasnodar, the resort towns of the Caucasus coast, the Black Sea and the northern Caucasus. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 24 May 85 LD]

SHIP FOR AZERBAIJAN -- Romanian shipbuilders are building yet another ship for the Caspian maritime workers. The vessel, which has been named after Ali Geydar Karayev, a renowned party member and statesman, will set sail to the Caspian by the end of the current year. The Romanian shipbuilders have adopted obligations in that regard. Meanwhile, yet another tanker is being built by the (?Turnu Severin) dockyard in that fraternal country. This vessel will also operate in the Caspian Sea. [Text] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 20 May 85 GF]

CASPIAN FERRY LINE -- A new ferry line has been opened in the Caspian Sea linking the Azerbaijan SSR with the Kazakh SSR. The cargo ferryboat (?Sovyet Kazakhstani) has made its first trip on the new line to Aktau [Shevchenko]. The opening of the new ferry line was required due to the increasing shipment of goods between the Transcaucasus and the Central Asian republics. The more than 20-year-old [word indistinct] -Krasnovodsk ferry line in the Soviet Union found it more and more difficult to cope with the ever-increasing demand in transportation. New ferryboats have been added to the fleet during the preparation made for the opening of the new line. [Text] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 24 May 85 GF]

MOSCOW REPORTS 'COSMOS 1656' LAUNCHING 30 MAY

LD310839 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Moscow, 31 May (TASS) -- The launching was carried out in the Soviet Union on Thursday of the latest artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1656", which is designed to continue space research.

The satellite was launched into an orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution -- 101.6 minutes;

Maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 864 kilometers;

Minimum distance -- 811 kilometers;

Inclination of orbit -- 71.1 degrees.

The apparatus installed on board the satellite is functioning normally.

REPORT ON COMPUTER FACULTY AT YEREVAN INSTITUTE

LD302129 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1799 GMT 30 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] The first diplomas have been received by graduates of a new faculty of microprocessor systems at Yerevan Polytechnical Institute. It is difficult today to name a branch of the national economy where microprocessor technology is not being used: Industry, agriculture, transportation, medicine, consumer services are already using, and in the near future will not be able to manage at all without, the latest means of automation and robot technology and flexible automated systems using microprocessors. Learning to operate them, to program them, and the main thing, teaching microprocessors to new professions and specialities is the designation of the new faculty which trains specialists for one of the most important areas of scientific and technical progress. The faculty already has a good base at its disposal, up-to-date technical equipment -- VDU's, videorecorders, individual minicomputer for every student. All this allows teaching to be carried out in a new, more efficient way, not by traditional methods.

YE. IVANOVSKIY ADDRESSES PARTY AKTIV MEETING

PM310851 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 May 85 Second Edition p 2

[Colonel Yu. Protasov report under the general heading "Party Aktiv Meetings"]

[Text] A meeting of the party aktiv of the Ground Forces commander in chief's Main Staff and Directorates has been held. Army General Ye. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces, delivered a report on the results of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the tasks of party organizations to fulfill its decisions.

The report and the speeches by Colonel General M. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate, and by Comrades V. Merimskiy, P. Bazhenov, V. Mikhalkin, S. Varichenko, and other expressed specific proposals aimed at improving the work style of party organizations and increasing exactingness in all links. Special attention was paid to questions connected with the further development of the socialist competition among troops to fittingly greet the 27th CPSU Congress and to boost discipline, organization, vigilance, and combat readiness.

I. Potapov, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, took part in the work of the party aktiv's meeting.

ROMANOV, SOKOLOV OTHERS SIGN PILOT'S OBITUARY

PM291421 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 May 85 Second Edition p 5

[Obituary: "Colonel General of Aviation Aleksandr Ivanovich Babayev"]

[Excerpts] Colonel General of Aviation Aleksandr Ivanovich Babayev, Hero of the Soviet Union and honored USSR military pilot, has died following a serious and prolonged illness. He devoted all his conscious life to the selfless service of the motherland, the Soviet people, and the cause of the Communist Party, of which he became a member in 1949.

G.V. Romanov, S.L. Sokolov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, V.I. Petrov, A.A. Yepishev, N.I. Savinkin, L.N. Zaykov, V.F. Tolubko, Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, A.I. Koldunov, A.N. Yefimov, S.G. Gorshkov, V.L. Govorov, S.K. Kurkotkin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, A.T. Altunin, I.N. Shkadov, L.L. Batekhin, B.F. Korolkov, V.Ye. Pankin, V.V. Reshetnikov, A.F. Borsuk, G.U. Dolnikov, V.Z. Skubilin, N.G. Shishkov, A.N. Zakrevskiy, A.N. Volkov, P.S. Kirsanov, S.I. Rudenko, A.P. Silantyev, I.I. Pstygo, G.V. Zimin, B.V. Snetkov, I.A. Larin, B.A. Omelichev, Yu.D. Mikhaylin, and A.S. Baskakov.

MAJOR GENERAL DIES TRAGICALLY IN SERVICE

PM301459 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 30 May in its Second Edition carries on page 4 the obituary of Major General Anatoliy Afanasyevich Grazhdan, who "perished [pigib] tragically in the execution of his service duties." Born in 1935, Grazhdan had held "leading posts in political organs for more than 15 years." The obituary is signed by "a group of comrades."

NEW PACIFIC FLEET POLITICAL DIRECTORATE CHIEF

PM300905 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRAZNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 May 1985 Second Edition carries on page 2 under the headline "Party Aktiv Meeting" a 200-word report by Captain Second Rank Yu. Timoshchuk, datelined Red Banner Pacific Fleet, identifying Vice Admiral A. Slavskiy as member of the Military Council and chief of the Pacific Fleet's Political Directorate.